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Life and Battles of

DUTCH SAM,

THE PHENOMENON.

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Sam entered the lists with Bill Cropley, on May 10, 1808, in Sir John Sebright's Park, Hertfordshire. Cropley is a fine well-made young man, and possessing stamina of so fine a quality that an opinion was entertained by several of the amateurs that Sam would never be able to overcome such an invaluable requisite. It was a well-contested battle for twenty-five minutes; but Sam was the favorite after the first three rounds, and not declared the conqueror till Cropley was quite exhausted.

A match was made between Sam and a respectable tradesman, for two hundred guineas, of the name of Medley, which took place at Moulsey Hurst, on May 31, 1810. Whether it was owing to a quarrel between the parties, or merely respecting the honors of pugilism, we have not ascertained, but considerable interest was excited in the sporting world as to its issue, Medley being a heavier man than Sam, and felt so confident as to his powers that he put down his own stake: as a sparrer he had given convincing proofs of his knowledge of the science, but his manhood had never been practically put to the test; yet Sam did not view him with indifference—and in the first instance forfeited his deposit. Sam was seconded by Harry Lee, and Puss was his bottle-holder, and Medley was attended by his brother Phips, and Cribb. The odds were greatly in favor of Sam. Throughout a long fight of forty-nine rounds, Sam maintained the superiority—his punishment was dreadful in the extreme, and it was owing to this gift that he obtained the victory. Medley's science was by no means superficial, and his game would have done honor to first-rate boxer, but his blows, however well-directed, were not effective—they were showy instead of telling; his appearance was truly ghastly, and he bled in every direction. Sam's humanity was nobly exemplified in the above contest, and much as his abilities were to be admired, his feelings claimed greater attention.

"Five years had nearly passed away in complete dissipation and intemperance upon the part of Sam, since his battle with the game Medley, when he, for the last time, entered the ring with Nosworthy, at Moulsey, December 8, 1814. The good advice of the poet had been totally unheeded by him:—

Though I look old, yet I am strong and lusty;
For, in my youth, I never did apply
Hot and rebellious liquors in my blood:
Nor did I, with unbashful forehead, woo
The means of weakness and debility;
Therefore, my age is as a lusty winter,
Frosty but kindly.

Since the renowned period of Broughton and Slack no pugilistic combat, it appears, has occasioned so much contrariety of opinion, as the issue of the contest between the celebrated Dutch Sam and Bill Nosworthy, at Moulsey-Hurst, on Tuesday, December 8, 1814. The unexpected termination of the above battle has so entirely overwhelmed the sporting world with disputes, that nothing like decision seems to be obtained. The astonishment it occasioned at the moment, by the favorite having been so completely and unexpectedly distanced: in fact, beaten out of the ring! The vexation since produced; and the various sums ultimately drawn from the heavy betting Fanciers upon the Jew, in reproof of their better judgment and experience, have had such an effect, that not only the payment of bets was suspended, but stake-holders were also arrested. Tales, on the one side, as numerous as the Arabian Nights, have been told, respecting "collusion" existing somewhere; while, by the other party, it is as strongly contended that "Defeat was seen as clear as the sun at noon day." If the following plain narrative of facts, with conclusions drawn from them, balanced with care and discretion, and guided by "nothing to extenuate, or set down aught in malice," should tend, in any way, to remove those "existing doubts," the aim of the writer will be most perfectly accomplished.

The pugilistic hemisphere experienced a most electric sensation from the defeat of the hitherto invincible hero, Dutch Sam. So confident were the knowing ones—so satisfied were the swells—and so bang up were the whole of the fancy, upon this mill, that "Sam must win and nothing else!" that four to one was to be had from Duke's Place to Hyde-park-corner, previous to the fight. Nor was this confidence in the least diminished upon Sam's entering the ring, but rather increased, with loud and repeated offers to any amount upon this distinguished phenomenon of the fighting world. And Sam, it is said, felt himself so much at ease respecting this conquest, that he had deemed it unnecessary to adhere to the rigid rules of training.

Five years had nearly elapsed since Sam had exhibited in the prize-ring.—The curiosity to see him once more display his great pugilistic acquirements drew together an unusual number of spectators. Neither bad roads nor torrents of rain could check the interest excited by this battle. Vehicles of all descriptions for weeks before were put in requisition to reach the destined spot; and pedestrians out of number were not dismayed in tramping through thick and thin, for sixteen miles, merely to get a peep at these boxing heroes. The vast collection of carriages on the Hurst excited the astonishment of every one present, and some hundreds were on the spot who did not even see the battle. Several marquees were erected for accommodation. The sum to be contended for, in a twenty feet ring, was £50 aside, and a purse given by the Pugilistic Club of 25 guineas. At a few minutes before one Nosworthy entered the ring, attended by his seconds, Bill Cropley and Silverthorne, and was loudly cheered for his confidence, in daring to face so acknowledged a boxer as the Jew. Sam soon followed, and received every mark of gratifying attention from the surrounding multitude. Medley and Puss were his attendants. A heavy shower of rain could not delay their thirst for fame, and the signal for milling commenced.

Round 1. On the combatants approaching each other, and shaking hands in the usual way, the difference of person was so manifest, that an ordinary, unbiased spectator must have given the preference to the Baker, from the roundness of his frame, the firmness of his step, and the cheerfulness of his countenance. He must have been a novic indeed, not to have discovered the wretched condition of Sam upon his throwing off his clothes. His ribs were spare in the extreme; his face, which hitherto had assumed such a formidable aspect, and his fierce eyes, that seemed upon all similar occasions to have penetrated into the very souls of his opponents, darting looks of terror and confusion to their most pointed efforts, now appeared cloudy with doubt and anxiety. It was altogether a different frontispice. Dejection, arising from debility, marked strongly its most prominent feature. As for his legs, (the general criterion of strength,) as if Sam had anticipated that they might be viewed against him, he, for the first time in his life, preferred fighting in gaiters and breeches. The *tout ensemble* protrayed in every point of view more that sort of character which required the careful assi-duties of a nurse—than what Sam was about to assume—namely, the hero entering the prize-ring, fully prepared to vanquish youth, health, and strength. But all these objections were as a feather in the scale against the Jew. Weather could not affect him. No one could punish him. He hit as hard as Cribb. He was no mannerist. He set-to a hundred different ways. He altered his mode of fighting as circumstances required. Many seemed really to think, and plenty were forward enough to urge, that Sam was as well, if not better, without training than undergoing that systematic precaution of invigorating the stamina. In short, he was the phenomenon of the fighting world; every thing but a losing man. The numerous and brave conquests which he had achieved flashed strong across their memory. The recollection that he had beated all the best men for a series of years that had been pitted against him, gave a double confidence to their sanguine opinions. And what was Sam now called upon to perform at the top of his glory? Why, merely to enter the lists with a Boxer, who, to speak the best of him, was but of considerable obscurity. Who, for a moment, would listen to a comparison made between Nosworthy and the hardy and brave Champion of Westminister, that had fallen beneath the conquering arm of Sam? Or with that truly elegant scientific pugilist, Tom Belcher, who had twice surrendered up his laurels to this distinguished Jew. Cropley, too, who ought never to be mentioned without praise, ranking as a superior scientific boxer, was tremendously beaten by him. And his last antagonist, Ben Medley, possessing those sound fighting pretensions of true game and science, was reluctantly compelled to acknowledge the vast superiority of the hero in question. The renowned Dutch Sam was once more before his friends. His mighty powess was again to be exerted, in quickly removing any obstacle from his presence. And his fanciers were so confident of his adding another laurel to his brow, that bets to a most extravagant amount were loudly offered. To have named the Baker as as having any thing like a chance, was out of the question; but, at this period, to have proposed an even bet that Nosworthy won would have operated like a touch of the ridiculous, and been laughed at, as betraying a total ignorance in matters of sport. Such was the true state of things, upon the combatants facing each other, and the great superiority of the Jew was now most anxiously expected to have been witnessed every instant. The decision was near at hand, and the Baker, eager to commence the attack, displayed more of a valorous spirit than scientific precision. In making play, his distances proved incorrect, and two blows fell short. Sam gained nothing by this opening. Nosworthy, full of resolution followed up the Jew, appearing rather too rapid in his manner to take any particular aim, and seemed to prefer milling away, than trusting to those advantages that are sometimes obtained in sparring to put in a favorite blow.—Sam made a slight hit upon the Baker's nob—but, ultimately, he went down.

2. The eagerness of the Baker to go in, appeared to supersede every other consideration. He again hit short.—But Sam did not miss this opportunity, and returned right and left, drawing the cork of the Master of the Rolls. Nosworthy, it seemed, had made up his mind to smash the Jew, and, in his haste to get at Sam, slipped and fell.

3. The Baker, determined in his mode of warfare, resolutely made up to Sam, but the Jew warded off the foreg of the blows with much adroitness.—Nosworthy received a hit from Sam and went down, but his fall was attributed more to the slippery state of the turf than to the severity of the blow.

4. This round commenced with severe fighting, and much activity was displayed on both sides. Some good hits were exchanged. The Baker, sans ceremonie, milled the Jew before him to the ropes, and here it was that Nosworthy showed his superiority by putting in three tremendous blows. Sam fell, evidently distressed, and his breath was nearly hit out of his body, by a terrible blow he received upon his breast. But his friends thought his conduct was a mere ruse de guerre. In fact, nothing could shake their opinion that the Jew was playing a sure game, by letting the Baker make the most of his strength, in order that, at a more advanced stage of the battle, he would become exhausted, when he might be easily kneaded in any direction to answer the purpose of the Israelite.

5. It was in this round that Sam found out what sort of a customer he had to deal with. He saw also on that day what had never appeared to him before in the prize-ring, namely, his master! He was also convinced, too late, that the chance was against him. He could not resist the hardy blows of the Baker. Nor had he room enough to get away from him. Sam's hits produced no effect upon the courage of Nosworthy, who went in to the mill in such an unusual manner to whatever the Jew had before experienced with any of his other competitors, that he was confounded. All his science had no avail. His wonted fortitude seemed to have deserted his once towering spirit, and dismay had taken possession of his mind, that he went down quite exhausted, from the severe punishment he had received. But however Sam might feel that he was sent down against his will, it did not appear in that light to his backers, who generally looked upon this disparagement, as nothing more than mere trick and artifice of the Jew to weaken and tire out his adversary. A few persons, who were not quite so infatuated with the appearance of things, hedged off a little of their 4 to 1. Some others ventured upon even betting; but this latter circumstance was by no means general.

6. Sam was scarcely upon his legs and set-to, when Nosworthy put in a blow that sent him down.

7. The Baker, always ready, proved himself a prime article. He did not wish to lose time by any useless display of scientific attitudes. The proud fame of Sam proved no terror or drawback to his exertions. He went in with as much gaity and sang froid to mill, as if he had been only contending with a Novice, instead of fighting with a boxer who had performed such wonders in the pugilistic annals. Nosworthy planted some good blows, and the Jew was again down on the turf.

8. The science of Sam was conspicuous in this round, but the strength of his opponent was not to be reduced.—The Jew put in some good hits in a smart rally, but he could not divert the Baker from his purpose, and Sam went down again much exhausted.

9. Nosworthy commenced this round with his usual spirit, by milling the Jew again to the ropes, where he punished him severely. Sam, notwithstanding, planted some hard blows, but the impetuosity of the Baker carried all before him. The best efforts of the Jew, however well directed, seemed as useless as if he had been trying to stem a torrent!

[At this period, it is presumed, the deeply-interested ones perceived something in the Baker they had not expected. He was not to be disposed of sans ceremonie. In fact, that he was about to accomplish the great task he had undertaken to perform. That a chance must not be thrown away when 4 to 1 had been betted. A bustle now commenced, and the outer-ring was instantly broken. The populace pressed heavily against the roped ring, bearing down all opposition to keep them off, and many persons crossed the ropes, to the confusion of the combatants exhibiting. However we might be disposed to attribute this disorder of the ring as the effect of accident, owing to the great concourse of spectators anxious to witness this mill; to what account can we place the conduct of a strong man, endeavoring to force out of the ground one of the stakes which supported the ring, and which attempt was only prevented by the manly interference of the Champion of England (Tom Cribb)? Nosworthy appeared at the mark, and called ont to Sam to observe he "was ready," but the Jew declined setting-to till the ring was cleared out. It may not be improper here to remark, that, if Sam had decidedly felt in his own person he was, or must be eventually beaton if he continued the contest, it is natural to infer, that he would have saved the money of his friends by taking the advantage of this interruption in making, at least, a down battle. But the Jew wished to fight it out. In clearing out the ring, the confusion beggared all description. The whips and sticks were laid on heavily, in all directions; and many a rude and uncultivated commoner, smarting under the unmerited lash, gave a hasty return, regardless of the fame and science of his opponent.—In the course of about 12 minutes, the desired object was attained, when the combatants once more commencee offensive operations.]

It would be superfluous to detail the remainder of the rounds which took place, in number about 38. A complete sameness pervaded the whole of them; and Sam, who had hitherto protrayed the hero, now scarcely exhibited the traits of a second-rate pugilist. That former ferocity which had proved so terrifying to his opponents was by no means visible; and great weakness and distress were early manifested by him in the fight. It is curious to remark, that he never once knocked down Nosworthy, but, on the contrary, Sam was either levelled or went down every round, with the exception of about three. Yet still the friends of Sam, and particularly those denominated the Flash Side, relying on his experience and judgment, flattered themselves "it was all right," that he was aiming to bring down Nosworthy to his own pitch, in order to obtain an easy conquest, and give a good opportunity for betting.—But, alas! they woefully deceived themselves! the wished-for change never arrived, and they ultimately found out their error in calculation.

Nosworthy proved himself a prime, confident boxer. If his movements were not equal to the scientific precision of Tom Belcher, his undaunted resolution and courage, from the commencement to the termination of the fight reminded many of the spectators of that peculiar forte possassed so abundantly by the late Bill Hooper.—The Baker is a two-handed hitter, and seemed perfectly awake to the business before him, by going-in to mill away with the most perfect sang froid. It was from this mode of attack that the Jew stood no chance whatever. The strength of Sam, once so much the theme of his backers, was now missing, and he appeared only the outline of his former tremendous character. The stamina were exhausted. He could not knock down Nosworthy, or even hit him away. This defeat of a great favorite may operate as a useful lesson in future to the knowing ones, notwithstanding their great losses, if properly applied upon any similar occasion, namely, by teaching them to consult discretion, instead of being led away by infatuation! It should seem, that an opinion had been entertained that Sam never could be conquered. Youth and strength, if not generally, must, at certain times, be severed; and never was the position more clearly and decisively shown, than in the above instance. Sam was turned of 41 years of age, and his irregularities of life must have dilapidated as fine and strong a constitution as was ever possessed by man. His opponent, a young man of 28, was in good health, of great strength, and weighed a stone and a half more than the Jew; besides, we are to take into the scale, that Nosworthy was not destitute of skill, and possessed an unimpeachable bottom which had shown itself in all the battles he had fought.—But calculation was out of the question. The game of chance, even, was completely lost sight of. "To a certainty—to a certainty," was the cry of nearly the whole of the Fancy; and any opinion expressed in favor of the Baker was instantly silenced by 4 to 1, and treated as a want of judgment, and laughed at with derision and contempt.

Upon Sam's resigning the contest, a general consternation took place among the backers of the hero. If the Jews were weighed down with grief—the Christians were equally miserable and chap-fallen at this unexpected defeat! So complete a cleaning out, it is supposed, had not taken place in the boxing world, since the conquest obtained by Slack. It is computed that, in different parts of the kingdom, one hundred thousand pounds, at least, were lost upon this battle. In the dismay of the moment, the exclamations of the losers were loud and vehement. "'Tis impossible!" said many. "It must be a—" said others. "If was no more like Sam's usual manner of fighting than a mere commoner!" was expressed, till the ground was cleared. These and many more such mutterings formed the principal theme of the conversation, till the numerous vehicles arrived in London, where the denominated Flats, who took the odds, were smiling at the sorrow, rage, and disappointment, exhibited by these soi-disant Knowing-Ones!

The combatants did not appear to be so much punished as might have been expected, when that mode of painting is recollected, in which Sam had hitherto so peculiarly excelled in his former contests, by ornamenting the mugs of his adversaries, and rendering it more truly terrific in their receiving such rapid tremendous hits, scarcely knowing or seeing from whence they came:—as was expressed by one of his opponents, who had felt the Jew's mighty fist upon his nob, who thus described the racking sensation, "That it was like unto a thousand bugs crawling up and down the ear of a man!" But the case was altered; instead of giving, as heretofore, he now received severe punishment. Sam must have suffered terribly from the repeated knock-down blows he experienced. But his frame was of so close a texture, that he did not exhibit those marks of punishment like most other men, which, in all his combats, was an incalculable advantage he singularly possessed over pugilists in general. It was an important point tending to produce victory on his side, by disheartening his antagonists, that however much they might mill him, their efforts were not seen to themselves nor the spectators, from Sam's appearing fresh and unhurt.

That the friends of Sam had reason to feel themselves deceived in the above contest, there can be no doubt, but such an opinion is strictly correct. He has deceived them in this particular point of view. Instead of endeavoring to repair the debility his constitution had experienced from intemperance, by a scrupulous adherence to the system of training, which they had naturally a right to expect from a man, whom they had backed with such large sums of money, and on whom they had betted such great odds; his conduct was highly reprehensible in deviating from such an approved system. Drinking drams he preferred to exercise, and spending that time with his companions in the smoky regions of the metropolis, which ought to have been better employed in imbibing the invigorating air of the country. Whatever notions Sam might have entertained of his own superiority over that of his opponent, from his former successes, it still was his bounden duty to have prepared himself in the best manner he was able, to have made the contest doubly sure, by entering the ring in good condition, than to have attempted frightening his adversary, by vain and empty boasting. He should not have forgotten the good old adage: "Be always prepared for thime enemy." It was thus his friends were deceived.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

THE GAME —OF— WHIST.

Compiled from the Best Authorities,

—FOR THE— *NEW YORK CLIPPER.*

WHIST:

From The Text of Hoyle.

[CONTINUED.]

RESPECTING WHO PLAYED ANY PARTICULAR CARD.

Each person when playing ought to lay his card before him; after he has done so, if either of the adverse parties mix their cards with his, his partner is entitled to demand each person to lay his card before him; but not enquire who played any particular card.

AN EXPLANATIAON OF THE TERMS, OR TECHNICAL WORDS, IN THIS TREATISE.

Finessing, means endeavoring to gain an advantage thus: When a card is led, and you have the best and third best of that suit, you put your third best card upon that lead, and run the risk of your adversary having the second best; if he has it not, which is 2 to 1 against him, you are then sure of gaining a trick.

Forcing, means obliging your partner or your adversary to trump a suit, of which he has none. The cases mentioned in this Treatise will shew when it is proper to force either of them.

Long Trump, means having one or more trumps in your hand, when all the rest are out.

Loose Card, is a card of no value, and, consequently, the properest to throw away.

Points, ten of them make a game; as many as are gained by tricks or honors, so many points are set up to the score.

Quart is a sequence of four cards immediately following one another in the same suit.—Quart major is a sequence of ace, king, queen, and knave.

Quint is a sequence of any five cards immediately following one another in the same suit.—Quint-major is a sequence of ace, king, queen, knave and ten.

Reverse, means only playing the hand in a different manner; that is, if you are strong in trumps, you play one way; if weak in trumps you play the Reverse, viz, another.

See-saw, is when each partner trumps a suit, and plays those suits to one another to trump.

Score, is the number of points set up, ten of which make a game.

Slam, is when either party win every trick.

Tenace, is having the first and third best cards, and being last player, and, consequently, catching the adversary when that suit is played; as, for instance, in case you have ace and queen of any suit, your adversary leads, you must win those two tricks; and so of any other tenace in inferior cards.

Terce or Tierce, is a sequence of any three cards immediately following one another in the same suit. Terce-major is a sequence of ace, king, and queen.

AN ARTIFICIAL MEMORY, FOR THOSE WHO PLAY AT THE GAME OF WHIST.

Place, of every suit in your hand, the worst to the left hand, and the best (in order) to the right; and the trumps, in the like order, always to the left of all the other suits.

If in the course of play you have the best card remaining in any suit, put the same to the left of your trumps.*

And if you find you are possessed of the second best card of any suit, place it on the right of your trumps.

And if you have the third best card of any suit, place a small card of that suit between the trumps and that third best, to the right of the trumps.

To remember your partner's first lead, place a small card of that suit in the midst of your trumps, and if you have but one trump, on the left of it.

When you deal, put the trump turned up to the right of all your trumps, and keep it as long as you can, that your partner may, knowing you have that trump left, play accordingly.

TO FIND WHERE OR IN WHAT SUIT YOUR ADVERSARIES REVOKE

Suppose two suits on the right hand to represent your adversaries in the order they sit, as to your right and left hand.

When you suspect either of them to have made a revoke, clap a small card of that suit amongst the cards representing that adversary, by which you record not only that there may have been a revoke, but also who made it, and in what suit.

If the suit representing the adversary that made the revoke, happens to be the same he revoked in, change that suit for another, and put a small card of the suit revoked in the middle of that exchanged suit, and if you have not a card remaining of that suit reverse a card of any other you have, (except diamonds) and place it there.

As you have a way to remember your partner's first lead, you may also record in what suit either of your adversaries made their first lead, by putting the suit so led in the place which in your hand represents that adversary; and if other suits were already placed to represent them, then exchange those for the suits in which each of them makes his first lead.

The foregoing method is to be taken when more necessary to record your adversary's first lead, than to endeavour to find out a revoke.

CALCULATIONS WHICH DIRECT WITH MORAL CERTAINTY HOW TO PLAY WELL ANY HAND, BY SHEWING THE CHANCES OF YOUR PARTNER HAVING 1, 2, OR 3, CERTAIN CARDS.

☞ Read with attention those marked N. B.

* This conspicuous mode of arrangement is hardly suitable to the present day, players have become too sharpsighted.

FOR EXAMPLE.

What is the chance of your friend having one certain card?.

	against him	for him
Answer.		
That he has it not, is, N. B.	2	to 1

What is the chance of having two certain cards?

Answer.		
That he has one of them only, is	31	to 26
That he has not both of them	17	to 2
But that he has one or both, is about	25	to 32

What are the chances of having three certain cards?

Answer.		
That he holds one of them only is 325 for him to 378 against him, or about	6	to 7
That he has not 2 of them only, is 156 for him to 547 against him, or about	2	to 7
That he has not all 3 of them, is 22 for him to 681 against him or about	1	to 31
But that he has 1 or 2 of them, is 481 for him to 222 against him or about	13	to 6
And that he has 1, 2, or all 3 of them, is about N. B	5	to 2

AN EXPLANATION AND APPLICATION OF THE CALCULATIONS NECESSARY TO BE UNDERSTOOD BY THOSE WHO READ THIS TREATISE.

FIRST CALCULATION.

It is 2 to 1 that my partner has not one certain card.

To apply this calculation, suppose the right hand adversary leads a suit, of which you have the king and one small card only; observe that it is 2 to 1, by putting on your king, that the left-hand adversary cannot win it.

Again, suppose you have the king and three small cards of any suit, lead from the king, because it is 2 to 1 that the ace does not lie behind you; but it is 5 to 4 that the ace or king of any suit lies behind you, and consequently, by leading from your queen suit, you play to a disadvantage.

2*ad Calculation.* It is 5 to 4, at least, that your partner has one out of any 2 certain cards; the like odds are in favour of your adversaries; therefore suppose you have two honours of any suit, and knowing it is 5 to 4 that your partner holds one of the other two honours, you do by this play your game to a greater degree of certainty.

Again, suppose that you have the queen and one small card in any suit only, and that your right hand adversary leads that suit, if you put on your queen, it is 5 to 4 that your left-hand adversary can win it, and therefore you play 5 to 4 to disadvantage.

3*rd Calculation.* It is 5 to 2 that your partner has one out any of three certain cards.

Therefore, suppose you have the knave and one small card dealt, and that your right-hand adversary leads from that suit, if you put on the knave, it is 5 to 2 that your left-hand adversary has either ace, king, or queen of the suit led, and therefore you play 5 to 2 against yourself; besides, by making a discovery to your right-hand adversary, he finesses upon your partner throughout the whole suit.

And, in order to explain the necessity there is of putting on the lowest of sequences in all the suits led, suppose your adversary led a suit of which you have the king, queen and knave, or queen, knave, and ten; by putting on your knave of the suit of which you have king, queen, and knave, it gives your partner an opportunity of calculating the odds for and against him in that suit, and also in all inferior suits of which you have sequences.

A farther use to be made of the foregoing calculation: suppose that you have the ace, king, and two small trumps, with a quint-major or five other winning cards in any other suit, and that you have played trumps two rounds, and each person followed trumps; in this case there are eight trumps out, and two trumps remaining in your hand, which make ten, and three trumps divided between the remaining three players, of which three, the odds are 5 to 2 that your partner has one; and, therefore, out of seven cards in your hand, you are entitled to win five tricks.

SOME COMPUTATIONS FOR LAYING WAGERS.

All with the Lead.

The deal	is	21 to 20	6	is	5 to 2
1 love		11 — 10	7		7 — 2
2		5 — 4	8		5 — 1
3		3 — 2	9 is about		9 — 2
4		7 — 4			
5 is 2 to 1 of the game, and			2 to 1	is	9 to 8
1 of the lurch		2 — 1	3 — 1		9 — 7
5 to 1		9 — 5	4 — 1		9 — 6
6 — 1		9 — 4	5 — 4		8 — 5
7 — 1		3 — 1	6 — 4		6 — 4
8 — 1		9 — 2	7 — 4		2 — 1
9 — 1 is about		4 — 1	8 — 4		3 — 1
			9 — 4 is about		5 — 2
3 to 2	is	8 — 7	6 to 5	is	5 to 4
4 — 2		4 — 3	7 — 5		5 — 3
5 — 2		8 — 5	8 — 5		5 — 6
6 — 2		2 — 1	9 — 5 is about		2 — 1
7 — 2		8 — 3			
8 — 2		4 — 1	7 to 6	is	4 to 3
9 — 2		7 — 2	8 — 6		2 — 1
			9 — 6 is about		7 — 4
4 to 3	is	7 to 6			
5 — 3		7 — 5	8 to 7 is above		3 — 2
6 — 3		7 — 4	9 — 7 is about		12 — 8
7 — 3		7 — 3			
8 — 3		7 — 2			
9 — 3 is about		3 — 1			

8 to 9 is about three and a half in the hundred, in favour of 8 with the deal; against the deal, the odds are still, though small, in favour of 8.

CALCULATIONS FOR THE WHOLE RUBBER.

Suppose A and B are at play, and that A is 1 game, and 8 love of the second game, with the deal.

Query. What are the odds throughout the whole rubber?

1 Game love and 9 love of the second game (upon supposition of 9 love with the deal) being nearly 6 to 1.

First game and 9 love of the second game is nearly 13 to 1.

First game and 8 love of the second game is a little more than the former 13 to 1 &c.

First game and 7 love of the second is nearly 10 to 1.

First game and 6 love of the second is nearly 8 to 1.

First game and 5 love of the second is nearly 6 to 1.

First game and 4 love of the second is nearly 5 to 1.

First game and 3 love of the second is nearly 4½ to 1.

First game and 2 love of the second is nearly 4 to 1.

First game and 1 love of the second is nearly 7 to 2.

The above calculations are made with the deal.

AGAINST THE DEAL.

Suppose A and B are at play, and that A is one game, and any number of points in the second deal.

First game and 9 love of the second is nearly 11 to 1.

First game and 8 love of the second game, is a little more than 11 to 1.

First game and 7 love of the second game is 9 to 1.

First game and 6 love of the second game is 7 to 1.

First game and 5 love of the second game is 5 to 1.

First game and 4 love of the second game is 4½ to 1.

First game and 3 love of the second game is 4 to 1.

First game and 2 love of the second game is 7 to 2.

First game and 1 love of the second game is nearly 6½ to 2.

The use which is to be made of the foregoing calculations, may be made by dividing the stake, according to the tables herewith set down.

[END OF TEXT OF HOYLE.]

WHIST.

From the Text of Deschapelles.*

The most elaborate and philosophical treatise in existence on the game of Whist, is that written by the distinguished Frenchman, to whom we are indebted for this portion of our *material*. He tells us that one Chapter is the result of twenty years' experience—which may serve to illustrate the amount of practical detail contained in the complete work. As it would be impossible in this place to attempt more than a slight epitome of the whole, we have culled such portions as seemed most suited to our purpose. The infinite variety of this noble game, renders it impossible to apply any system to it, which would be available on every occasion of doubt and difficulty. It abounds, with instances wherein the patient must minister to himself. For this reason we the less regret that we cannot follow *Mr. Deschapelles* through the rich wilderness of hypotheses which fill and fructify his pages. The suggestions that are strewn through this selection from them, however, will supply general instructions by which a competent understanding of the fundamental elements of whist, may be acquired—fine play of any kind is alone the result of personal application and peculiar fitness. As most available, then, I take up his analysis of its Rules. He proves to us that they not only form the basis of its principle, but that they are a code of maxims for the player. He insists that their honorable observance is the best policy, and that when departed from, whatever may be the temporary advantage, ultimate evil is sure to come of it. Here, whatever may be the nature of the theory, is at least a moral of account: and if it be gracious to find sermons in stones, surely none will quarrel with the philosophy which extracts a precious jewel from "a game at whist!"

* The student must bear in mind that Deschapelles' "Laws and Regulations" are not established as authority in England. They are principally applicable to French Whist, and are given here in extenso only on account of their interest and merit.

Deschapelles' Laws and Regulations.

SECTION I.

PRELIMINARY ARRANGEMENTS.

ART. 1.—A complete whist table is composed of six persons.

The first four are chosen by lot (see Article 6,) for the first rubber, and the two others take their turn for the succeeding ones.

2. If the table be not complete, new players take their turn in the order of their arrival; and afterwards fill up, in their turn, whatever vacancies may occur.—(See Article 13.)

3. If more than six persons present themselves to form a table, the four first players are chosen by lot.—(See Article 7?)

4. Every one is entitled to play two rubbers, after which he must quit the table, to make room for those whose turn is to replace him; the two players who are to leave at the expiration of the first, or opening rubber, are fixed on by lot.

5. When the rubber is finished, if there are parties waitling to play, a table is compelled to admit two of them, but never three.

6. The lot is decided by a single pack of cards, each party drawing one.

7. It may be necessary to draw lots twice, before a table is completely made up.

Firstly, to decide on the six persons of whom it is to be composed, and on the four who are to commence.

And, secondly, to determine the choice of partners.

8. The person who draws the lowest card chooses his place, and the pack to deal with.

9 when once seated at the table, there can be no changing seats, nor can there be any change of cards when once cut.

10. The dealer's partner takes his seat opposite him, the adversaries may take their places as they please, without reference to the cards which they may have respectively drawn.

11. At the beginning of the rubber, the parties who are to complete it being absent, may take their seats if they arrive before the trump card of the first deal has been turned up.

12. If they do not arrive in time, (See Article 11,) they must take their turn at the bottom of the list.

13. Persons who are in the habit of playing, are to be considered as inscribed for their turn at the table from the time they approach it.

14. The four persons composing the first rubber determine the amount of the points, and other necessary conventions (according to the practice of the game).

15. After drawing for partners, or in the course of the rubber, a party may withdraw, on paying for himself and his partner all that may have been lost.

16. A player compelled to leave the room for a short time, may, with the consent of the other three players, give his hand to another to play for him.

If he be not returned at the expiration of the rubber, his place is taken by the next in order of succession, without favor.—(See Article 12.)

17. A person playing at one table, loses his turn at all the others for which he may be inscribed.

18. In case a party be inscribed for several tables, he may take his choice in the event of another party desiring admission.

19. When the time arrives for a table to change, the parties composing it cannot continue unless there are no applicants to replace them.

Its condition changes immediately, at the will of any member of the society who may put his name down to take his turn.—(See article 2 and 13.)

SECTION II.

THE DEAL.

ART. 20. The dealer may shuffle the cards or not, at his option.

He must hand them to his right-hand adversary to cut.

21. In case of an irregular cut, or the dealer omitting to have the cards cut, the adversaries, on proving the fact, may demand a new deal. This right is however lost, if not demanded before the first card has been played,

22. If the cards are not cleanly cut, the dealer may instantly demand another cut, or a new deal.

23. He has the same right (Art. 22,) if the cut contains less than four cards.

24. Each player is entitled to shuffle the cards once before they are cut.

25. If the turn-up or trump card is shown, either,

1. In cutting: or,
2. In taking up the cards,

the opposite party has a right to demand a new deal.

26. If the dealer look at the turn-up card before it is turned, or show it before the cards are all dealt, it is a lost deal, and the cards pass to the next hand.

27. If the dealer disarrange the cards, or drop one, the deal is lost.

28. The cards are to be dealt,

1. From left to right:
2. Deliberately:
3. Detached by the centre, and distributed one at a time.

29. Each player has the right, before he has shown a card, (see Article 34,) to make observations on the deal. (See Article 133.)

30. If (see Article 29,) the bystanders decide that the dealing ought to be more regular, the deal is lost.

31. If the dealer, in distributing the cards,

1. Show more than one card, either through his own fault, or that of his partner:
2. Give more than two cards wrong:
3. Touch the hand of one of the players, to count the cards:
4. Or place the trump-card on the other cards without having turned it up:

the deal is lost.

32. During a deal, when a card is seen, owing to the fault of one of the players, (see Article 31,) the opposite party may have the card retained, or demand a new deal.

33. The partner of the dealer is to collect the cards for the following deal, and place them on his right.

If he neglect this duty, before the turn-up card be seen, the deal is lost.

34. The dealer's adversary, who, during the time of his dealing, shall touch the cards dealt him, or the pack intended for the following deal, loses for himself, and causes his partner to lose the rights conferred by Articles 29 and 32.

35. Before the hand is commenced playing, (see Article 129,) should there occur any mixing of the cards; if any mistake, or irregularity in the number of cards, arise from the fault of the dealer, the deal is lost.

If the mistakes be occasioned by the adverse party, or by any other cause, there must be a new deal.

36. The fifty-two cards having been regularly dealt out, the last, which is the trump card, must remain turned up before the dealer. (See Articles 80 and 115.)

37. If a card is faced in the pack, even if it be the last, there must be a new deal.

38. Should a player deal out of his turn, if it pass unnoticed until he has turned the trump-card, the deal holds good.

39. No one has a right to change the cards, (except as provided in Article 38) but each player may, at his own expense, take a fresh pack.

SECTION III.

OF IRREGULARITIES IN THE HANDS AND THE PACKS.

ART. 40. After the trump-card has been turned, and before the lead, (see Article 35,) any irregularity in the hands will be rectified according to the provisions of Article 133. (See Articles 43, 44, and 48.)

41. If, after the lead, a player finds that he has one less than his proper number of cards, and the missing card be found in his adversary's hand, the deal is lost.

42. If the missing card be found in his partner's hand, the adverse party has a right to claim the provisions of Article 137.

N. B.—This error is corrected by drawing indiscriminately from the upper part of the hand, one card to complete the hand which has one deficient.

43. If a hand be found short of its complement, and the missing cards be found on the ground or elsewhere, (except as specified in the Articles 41, 42, and 45) the missing cards shall be placed on the table with the faces upwards. (See Articles 127 and 131.)

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

The New York Clipper,

A WEEKLY SPORTING PAPER,

DEVOTED TO

THE RING, THE TURF, YACHTING, PEDESTRIANISM, CRICKET, ROWING MATCHES, THEATRICALS, MUSIC,

And the various sports of the

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Harrison Trent, PROPRIETOR. } Frank Queen, EDITOR.

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Answers to Correspondents.

H. D. R., Watertown, N. Y.—In reply to an article in the CLIPPER on the trouble experienced by pugilists in selecting a proper spot to settle their disputes, H. D. R. says: "Why do not pugilists try one of the 'Thousand Isles, out of the bounds of the United States. Some of these islands are uninhabited; though as for that matter, the people about there are too fond of that kind of sport to meddle. You can come from New York to Cape Vincent for about $5, railroad fare, and then cross to an island, have the fun, and return to New York the same night. I throw out this hint that it may be acted upon, if necessary."

Pilgarlic, Rochester.—"1. Has Con Parker fought many prize battles, and is he looked upon as an A No. 1 man in fighting circles? 2. Is dog-fighting contrary to law? 3. What is the best time made in running a one mile foot race?" 1. Con Parker has fought but two prize battles, in one of which he was defeated: he is not considered of much account in the English Ring, and is not an A No. 1 pugilist. 2. Yes. 3. 4 minutes 28 seconds; in England.

P. R. S——s, Albany.—"When did the race of three miles between Kemble Jackson, O'Blenis, Boston Girl, Pet, Iola and Honest John take place? 2. What was the time, and how did the horses come in? There has been a discussion about the race, and it has been decided to submit the question for your decision." 1. The trot took place on the Union Course, L. I., on the 1st of June, 1853. 2. The following summary, from our record, will furnish you the time, &c.:

Kemble Jackson,	1	1
O'Blenis,	2	2
Boston Girl,	5	3
Pet,	3	4
Iola,	5	4
Honest John,	6	6

TIME.

First Heat.		*Second Heat.*	
1st mile,	2 41	1st mile,	2 44
2d "	2 39½	2d "	2 39
3d "	2 42½	3d "	2 41½
Total time,	8 03		8 04½

Young Am.—"1. What is meant by pugilists when they say they had him in chancery? 2. What is a cross-buttock?" 1. Getting your adversary's head under your arm is called "Chancery." 2. When two men, in fighting, close for the fall, and one of them gets his left arm around his adversary's neck, and then lifts him across his hip, and throws him to the ground—this is called giving him the cross-buttock.

Reader, Philadelphia.—Nicholas Biddle died on the 27th of February, 1844.

Shorty.—Neither Scotty nor Holmes ever fought a prize fight. We cannot answer your other question.

Know Nothing.—1. Jackson, the American Deer, was born on the 15th of February, 1821. 2. He has run more than 11 miles in the hour.

Young Derby, Baltimore.—"1. What is the fighting weight of the Tipton Slasher? 2. Was he ever Champion of England? 3. Does Con Parker keep a place in New York?" 1. 12st. 10lbs. 2. Yes. 3. No.

Old Times, Philadelphia.—1. Andy McLean was a first-class man. We consider him one of the best sparrers that ever put on the gloves, in his day. 2. McLean and Sanford fought on the 1st of March, 1832, near the city of Philadelphia. Sanford was defeated in 1 h. and 20 min.

B. B.—The two 33's take the two prizes, throwing off to see which shall take the choice.

Westchester House.—"Please state the quickest railroad time from Albany to Niagara." 7 hours and 32 min.

Young America.—The Yacht America was taken by the Arrow.

Burnay, St. Louis.—The rule is, "touch and move." At any part of the game, however, you may adjust the men properly on the squares, previously intimating your intention to your adversary. But after they are so adjusted, if you touch a man, it being your turn to play, you must move him in one direction or other, if practicable.

Septetto.—Watches with independent seconds are mostly preferred by sporting men.

C.—The Harlem dog won the money fairly.

J. Preston, Boston.—We cannot inform you which of the Minstrel Bands is doing the best business. All are doing well.

A and B.—He who plays the deuce, counts low, of course. You have not played much, we should judge.

A Hint to Managers.

THE ART OF SELF-DEFENCE ON THE STAGE.

There is no use in denying the fact that a scientific delineation of Self-Defence is always well regarded by the public at large. Who does not remember the stirring and exciting times created a few years since by the appearance on the stage of one of our theatres, of several well-known pugilists, in the dashing play of Tom and Jerry. This play, (and others of a similar character,) when interspersed with sets-to between good sparrers, never fails to draw large audiences.

In Boston, one evening last week, Manager Fleming, of the National Theatre, in that city, took a benefit, and produced the play of Tom and Jerry, in which Thomas Davis, Prof. W. Taylor, and Wm. Evans appeared The mere announcement had the effect to fill the house in every part, with a highly respectable and fashionable audience. On the appearance of the sparrers they were received with the most tremendous applause, even the ladies contributing their quota of approbation. The sets-to were of the best order, and gave unbounded satisfaction.

If some of our theatrical managers in New York were to bring out a few dashing plays of the Tom and Jerry order, their treasuries would show a heavy balance on the "right side,"—Will some of them take the hint?

Now-A-Days Guard.

This corps of citizen soldiers paraded for target practice upon Thanksgiving morning; and we never saw a parade of a volunteer company where military discipline was so minutely observed as it was with the "Now-A-Days." The guard mustered sixty muskets, commanded by G. B. Winans; and twenty-one pioneers rank and file, with Dodworth's Band of thirty pieces, preceded the company. After parading the principal thoroughfares they partook of a collation at the Dey Street House. They then proceeded to Mott Haven, where the shooting exercises were proceeded with. The target was terribly riddled, and would have done credit to the sharp shooters of seventy-six. The prizes contended for numbered twenty-eight, presented by Messrs. George Christy, H. Wood, B. Wood, M. Winans, G. Winans, Baker, Godwin & Co. and others. They consisted of a silver pitcher, salver, gold watches, gold pencils, silver goblets, card and cake baskets, and also a most splendid full size photographic likeness of Capt. G. B. Winans.—The company sat down to a dinner which did Ward as well as the company justice. We have only to add that the Now-A-Days will be remembered not only for their military skill, but also for their gentlemanly deportment. *Vive la* Now-A-Days.

A Model Ocean Steamer.

We learn with pleasure that it is in contemplation by the New York and Havre Steamship Company to construct an Ocean steamer, (to occupy the place of the Humboldt,) which shall have no superior in arrangements for the safety of its passengers. The lamentable loss of the Arctic has served to direct the attention of our shipping merchants to the utility of *water-tight compartments* in all sea-going steamers. An immense steamship, constructed on this principle, is nearly ready to take her place in the Havre line. She will be commanded by Captain Lines, who has been long and favorably known to our merchant service. The vessel is on the stocks at Westervelt's yard. She is as yet unnamed. Her dimensions are as follows:

Length of keel	280 feet.
Length over all	290 feet.
Breadth of beam	41 feet.
Depth of hold	30 feet.

She has a flush deck; is strengthened by massive diagonal iron braces, rivited to the timbers from stem to stern. Her machinery is constructed at the Novelty Works, and consists of double oscillating engines of improved style.

In addition to various improvements that are to be made upon this vessel, the builders have contracted with the proprietors to place *several water-tight compartments* from the keelson to the upper deck in the forward part. Of late years these *compartments* have been used by such of the British steamers as were constructed of iron. That they are a great source of safety in case of a collision at sea, is a fact abundantly proved by the case of the *Vesta*, which floated into port without further accident, after the unfortunate encounter with the *Arctic*.

The new vessel will be completed under the personal supervision of Captain Lines. It is proposed to give her the name of "Arago;" but this point, as we understand it, is not determined upon. The trial trip will probably be made in April next, and the vessel will be ready for sea by the 1st of May following.

A Great Sporter.

The Hon. George Bancroft, the celebrated Historian, has come out a regular sporter, having a few evenings since, delivered an oration on the progress of the Human *Race!* He did not inform us, however, who had the best of it.

Our Game Bag.

Odds and Ends, Foreign and Domestic.

SPORTING IN THE CRIMEA!—An English rifle sergeant, in describing to his officer the proceedings of himself and party in a little diversion before Sabastopool, remarked, "We got close into the trenches, Sir, and in the confusion after the magazine blew up, *we had some beautiful shooting, I do assure you!*"

THE SIX DAYS' STEAMER.—The steamship Wm. Norris, which was intended by the navigators to cross the Atlantic in six days, is now undergoing alterations at the foot of Eight street, East River, New York. Mr. Graham, her present owner, has no faith in the wonted speed which her first owner promised for her.

CURIOUS PEDESTRIAN MATCH.—John Thomas, (the Salopian) and another English Pedestrian were to have attempted the feat of running a common coach wheel 20 miles in 2 hours, on Friday, 1st Dec. Each man was to run 10 miles with the wheel, without any propelling power but the hand. The match was to come off within 20 miles of London. We shall probably be enabled to give the result in our next.

A BIG GUN.—At the United States Ordinance yard, at South Boston, there is a gun, the bore of which is one foot; it weighs 25,510 pounds, and was made in 1846, at Alger's, South Boston.

TRIAL OF FIRE ENGINES.—A trial of fire engines took place at Geneva, N. Y., on the 20th ult., on a challenge from Neptune Company No. 1, of Auburn, built by James Smith of New York, to Franklin Company No. 4, of Geneva, built by L. Button & Co., of Waterford. The engines were alike in capacity, and were manned with 83 men each. In a trial through 500 feet of hose, lasting eight minutes, the engines playing into a tank, the Smith machine beat the Button machine 250 gallons; and, through the same length of hose, the Button machine threw a stream the extraordinary distance of 205 feet, horizontally—then bursting the hose. The Smith machine having become disabled did not compete for distance.

NOVEL MATCH.—Mr. Allen M'Donogh made a match, at the late Limerick Races, that Mrs. M'Donogh should ride his horse Seaman (winner of the Grand Munster Steeple Chase) against the gallant knight on Victory, for £75 a side, over Confy Castle Steeple Chase Course, on the second Tuesday in December.

AGES OF ACTRESSES.—Some graceless scamp has been guilty of the most atrocious conduct in ferreting out the ages of actresses, and then making them public. A man guilty of such impropriety must be entirely void of fear. To give our readers an idea of how close he comes to the mark we give a specimen. He says: Miss Julia Bennet, aged 30; Mrs. J. B. Booth, Jr., 34; Mrs. Alexina Fisher Baker, 35; Mrs. W. R. Blake, 56; Mrs. Fanny Kemble Butler, 43; Madame Celeste, 40; Fanny Cerito, 30; Mrs. John Drew, 34; Mrs. F. Drew, 24; Miss Julia Daly, 27; Miss Davenport, 27; Miss Julia Dean, 24; Fanny Ellsler, 61!; Mrs. Farren, 34; Miss Emma Fitzpatrick, 28; Miss Helen Faucit, 37; Mrs. H. P. Grattan, 44; Miss Julia Gould, 27; Carlotta Grisi, 40; Mrs. Charles Howard, 26; Mrs. W. G. Jones, 26; Mrs J. Jefferson, 23; Mrs. Keeley, 48; Mrs. C. Kean, 49; Miss Kimberly, 29; Miss Laura Keene, 31; Miss Mary Ann Lee, 29; Miss Eliza Logan, 25; Mrs. Mowatt, 36; Lola Montes, 29; Mrs. Nisbett, 44; Mrs. Pelby, 61; Miss Julia Pelby, 22; Mrs. Prior, 27; Mad. Rachel, 36; Agnes Robinson, 22; Miss C. Richings, 24; Mrs. Sinclair, 41; Mrs. Skerrett, 37; Miss Sallie Steele, 18; Mrs. Tyrrell, 39; Anna Thillon, 41: Mad. Vestris, 57; Mrs. J. W. Wallack, Jr., 36; Miss Fanny Wallack, 27; Mrs. Barney Williams, 24; Mrs. Yermons, 26. Out upon the man who would so degrade himself as to give publicity to such startling disclosures.

SINGULAR MATCH.—On Nov. the 3d, a novel and extraordinary match was decided, near Manchester, England.—Mr. John Ward of that city, made a wager that he would make 2000 quill pens, with an ordinary knife, in 10 hours, and that the whole of the pens so made should be adapted for commercial use. When half the prescribed time had passed, he had completed 1120. When nine and a half hours had elapsed, Mr. Ward had made 2030, having then finished 30 above the required number, and leaving half an hour to spare.

QUOITS.—A match for $200, between Wm. Knight and S. Sutherland, was played on Thursday, on the grounds of Geo. M. Smith, No. 688 Broadway.—The match was best two in three, games of 21. Knight won easily.—Score—1st, Knight 21; 2d, 21; 1st, Sutherland, 19; 2d, 18.

DEER SHOOTING EXTRAORDINARY.—The Tipperary Free Press, tells a somewhat wonderful story of a Mr. Begg, sportsman to Mrs. Power, of Garteen, near Tipperary, Ireland, who a short time since killed two deer at one shot. He waited till one deer got his head in a line with the neck of the other, when he fired, shooting one through the eye and the other through the neck. Good shot, that.

CHRISTY IN CALIFORNIA.—We learn that E. P. Christy, with his excellent troupe of minstrels, has met with the most liberal encouragement, the receipts on the opening night amounting to fifteen hundred dollars! A correspondent informs us that Mr. Christy has contracted for the building of a large musical hall, in San Francisco, and that the work has already commenced.

A NEW GAME.—Have you tried the new "Game of Regatta?" It is a novel and pleasing pastime.

PEDESTRIAN FEAT.—Old Smith, an English pedestrian, lately accomplished his extraordinary feat of walking seven and running ten miles at one start, in two minutes under the two hours.

EXTRAORDINARY COMPARISON.—Our neighbors across the big pond are building an enormous ship, the dimensions of which may be learned by the following comparison between the ship and Tavistock Square! Tavistock Square consists of 56 houses, and there are 18 on one side of 25 feet frontage, or 450 feet. It would require nine from the other side, or 225 feet, to make the length of the large ship, viz.: 27 houses, or equal to 675 feet. The houses being 42 feet deep, it would require two houses put together to make the section of the ship, which is 83 feet; so that it would actually require all the houses in the square put together in two rows to make a block the size of the big ship, setting aside the angles cut off in coming to the keel. Again, the inhabitants of the square may be considered eight to a house, or 448 souls; whilst the ship will some day carry four times or five times as many, say 2,240 or 3,000 souls. At any time of winter the 56 houses in the square will probably have 10 tons of coals each, or 560 tons; whilst the big ship will take nearly twenty times as much, or at least 10,000 tons for its own consumption. To carry the comparison one step further, the cost of the 56 houses to build would be about £112,000, the furniture £58,000; or £170,000 ready to be inhabited. This ship, it is supposed, will cost £450,000 or £500,000 before it is ready for its inmates! Rather striking this.

A Cock Fight in a Mirror.

The British *Inverness Courier* relates the following "ridiculous occurrence" which took place in that town. A favorite rooster finding one day its "master's house quiet, and concluding from that circumstance that its domestics were absent, set about exploring the house. At length he entered the gentleman's bed-room, in which there was a large mirror. Upon looking at this, chanticleer was not a little astonished at perceiving another cock in every respect like himself, standing opposite and staring at him. This attitude he construed as a challenge to come and fight, which he readily accepted The din of the encounter attracted the attention of one of the inmates, who, on proceeding to the apartment, was not a little amused at the spectacle. The intruder, however, was compelled to leave the scene without bringing the matter to anything like a satisfactory end."

The Nautical Magazine.

It has always been a matter of surprise to us that, notwithstanding the immense number of persons connected with maritime affairs, no magazine suited to that class of our citizens had ever been published. We are glad to find, however, that a movement has finally been made in the right direction, for we have now before us the first three Nos. of "The Nautical Magazine." This work is published monthly by Griffiths & Bates, No. 79 John street, the former well known as the author of a "Treatise on Marine and Naval Architecture, or Theory and Practice blended in Shipbuilding." The Nautical Magazine is got up in beautiful style, and, to judge from the contents, we should think that it must eventually obtain a large subscription list.

Complimentary Soiree to M. Kilfoil.

We attended this grand testimonial given to Mr. Kilfoil by his pupils, at Warren Hall, on Tuesday evening, 28th ult., and were greatly surprised to find so many of the fair sex present. We were well aware of the Professor's popularity among the ladies, but we did not anticipate such a congregation on the above evening. Many of the attendants of last season's terpiscorian festivities were present, making it indeed a family party; and although a monstrous large one, the Professor was perfectly at home among his children, verifying the old adage, that "As the twig is bent so the tree will grow." Among the fairest of the fair we noticed our little friend, Miss M. T——r, of Tenth avenue, one whose bright eyes caused some spiritual manifestations. She was well attended upon by the younger Mr. Prentice, who, we may say, is an experienced hand at the business. Among Mr. Kilfoil's oldest pupils we noticed Messrs. Larkin, Carroll, brothers Prentice, Macaully, Cochran, Ledger, Taylor and Gallagher. The dancing was kept up until the small hours of morning commenced to close, and indeed we saw many disappointed countenances among the fair ones as the orchestra played "Home, Sweet Home." Mr. Kilfoil must indeed feel proud to think that he could command such an audience at a complimentary, when some of those would-be upper-tendom Professors could hardly muster one half at a free or invitation soiree, showing Mr. K. that true talent will at some period obtain its reward.

THE RING.

NIPPED IN THE BUD.

Proposed Prize Fight at Philadelphia, between Sawyer and Robinson.

HIBERNIA *versus* VIGILANT.

The firemen and others of Philadelphia have been anxiously awaiting the time for the proposed battle to be decided between Jim Sawyer, of the Hibernia Engine Co., and Jack Robinson, of the Vigilant. As the parties did not wish publicity given to the affair until the fight had been decided, we did not wish to interfere with their arrangements, and therefore refrained from saying anything upon the subject. As the contest has assumed a new shape, however, we now give the facts of the origin of the quarrel, as we gathered them on a recent visit to Philadelphia.

It appears that on Sunday, the 19th of November, a fire broke out in the neighborhood of Willow street wharf. The Hibernia and Vigilant engines were both on the ground, Sawyer having a side stream of the Hibernia, and Robinson having the side stream of the Vigilant. By some means the two men, instead of keeping their streams upon the fire, played upon each other. The consequence was a muss. A good deal was said by both men, as well as their friends. Sawyer bantered Robinson to fight; Robinson was perfectly willing to accommodate him, and offered to fight him in a room. This, however, was declined by Sawyer, and it was subsequently agreed that the quarrel should be decided by a fair up and down ring fight. The time was fixed, the preliminaries arranged, and the men went into training. Sawyer was liberally backed by the Company to which he was attached, and Robinson received the like encouragement from the members of the Vigilant.

But, alas! "all is vanity and vexation of spirit, and "man that is born of woman hath but a short time" in which to perfect himself for a prize battle. So it proved in this case, for on Saturday morning last Mrs. Sawyer, the mother of Jim, one of the belligerents, made affidavit at the Mayor's office in Philadelphia that her son, James A. Sawyer, was about to engage in such a fight as was described, as she had reason to believe, and she asked the interference of the police to prevent it. A warrant was issued and placed in the hands of high constable Seed, who arrested the alleged prize fighter as he was about stepping ashore from one of the Camden ferry boats. It is said he was training in the State of New Jersey. Sawyer was taken to the Mayor's office, and held in $1,000 for a hearing, and thus the case stands at present. Sawyer is a man whom "some among us have beheld fighting," and he "strikes out from the shoulder" like a young bull. Robinson seems to be one of us also, one of his friends offering to bet $2,000 that Sawyer would be defeated. The bet was not taken up, however. We cannot state at present what may be the end of the affair, but presume the "intervention" of the law will prevent any hostile meeting.

Leese and McIntyre.

THEIR PROPOSED PRIZE FIGHT.

We do not imagine for a moment that the prize fight between Jack Leese, of New York, and Frank McIntyre, of Philadelphia will ever come off. Admitting that it should go on, however, the parties are very likely to meet with much trouble from the authorities of New Jersey in which State the fight is to take place. Already we have heard intimations from residents of New Jersey that nothing of the kind will be tolerated in that State, and that several special deputies are to be appointed to preserve the peace, and to arrest all who shall in any way attempt to set the law at defiance by fighting a prize battle within the borders of the State. An effort is to be made, we were informed, to have the principals arrested before the day of fighting, and bound over to keep the peace. We merely give these facts so that our pugilistic friends may be put on their guard.

If this affair should fall through, the fault may be attributed to those who, whilst pretending friendship for the fraternity, do all they can to frustrate their plans by giving publicity to matters which should be kept strictly private. We were requested not to publish the place of fighting—we cheerfully acquiesced in this request, but others upset all plans by giving publicity to the spot, &c. This is the way our Jersey friends have been placed on the watch, and through the same source the promised fight will be quashed.

SECOND DEPOSIT.

Mr. McIntyre arrived in this city on Tuesday last, and on the same evening proceeded to the house of George Leese, where the second deposit of $30 a side was made.

THE MEN.

Leese and McIntyre will both probably go into training in a few days.—They look very well at present, and both appear confident of success. If the fight takes place we do not think it will come off in New Jersey.

The Stakeholder.

WHAT DOES IT ALL MEAN?

It has been stated in the columns of a cotemporary, that a Mr. Nelson was the final stakeholder in the match between Leese and McIntyre. Now what is the use of this shuffling way of doing business? Is it intentional on the part of those making such an assertion, or are the parties to be kept in the dark as to who holds their money. Mr. Nelson, whoever he is, *is not the final stakeholder*. A person by the name of Lexow, a German, we believe, is the regularly appointed stakeholder, and to him alone can the parties look for their money in the event of the battle coming off.

What news we give our readers we desire to give correct. It has always been, and always will be our aim to speak the truth in these matters.

If Mr. Lexow did'nt wish his name to appear in print as a stake-holder in a contemplated prize fight, why did he accept the office? Was he ashamed of the pugilistic fraternity? It looks very much like it, and the men interested in making the deposits should be certain into whose hands their money is placed. We repeat, that the *published* Stakeholder is *not the real Stakeholder*, but that a *Mr. Rudolph Lexow is!* No dodging.

Holmes and Scotty.

THE MATCH OFF.

It will be recollected that Halmes and Scotty had agreed to fight on the 27th of December, and were to meet on Tuesday evening last, to sign articles, &c.—The parties met, but Holmes asked permission to withdraw from the match, and to forfeit the money down, in consequence of his backer not coming up. Of course no objections could be urged against Holmes request, and Scotty received forfeit.

Barney Aaron on hand.

Barney Aaron will be in New York next week, when he will be prepared to make a match to fight any man in the United States for $1000, and give 7 lbs. in weight and 5 years in age.

Kiernan and Scotty.

A match is on the tapis between Scotty and Patsy Kiernan, to fight for $300, and the parties were to meet at Tricks' on Wednesday evening, to make the necessary arrangements. These men met once before to sign articles to fight, but the affair fell through.

Mackey heard from.

TROY, Dec. 4th, 1854.

SIR—In reading your paper of last week, I saw a challenge from Hogan to me, in which he offers to fight me at a weight which he well knows I cannot bring myself to. He also states that he met me at Lazarus's, and that I had no money, that he gave me until Sunday night to come up with the money. Now I wish to say that it was quite the contrary, for when I met Hogan at Lazarus's, it is well known that I had money there with me and offered to put it up to make the match, but Hogan declined and proposed to meet me on Sunday night, at Sportsmen Hall, when I was obliged to go to Troy to my exhibition. Since that, however, I have been to New York three different times to make the match, and have challenged him at the following exhibitions, when all his friends were present: Barney Lunney George Leese and Harry Gribbons.—Now, sir, to let you and the public know that I mean fighting, and not blowing, and as there is not much difference in our weight, only a pound or so, I will fight Hogan at catch weight, and will stake $600 to his $500. I think this is a very fair *challenge*, and shows that what I say I mean.

Yours, truly,
JOHN MACKEY.

P. S. If he wishes to accept this challenge, a letter sent to me at Jem Parkers, Troy, will be attended to, and I will meet him at any of the sporting houses of New York. J. M.

This begins to look like business.—Mackey's offer to bet 6 to 5 in consideration of Hogan's agreeing to fight at catch weight, seems to us as a fair allowance; and as Hogan seems anxious to get on a match we do not see how he can object to Mackey's offer. However, Hogan understands his own business best, and he will probably let us hear from him in time for our next issue.

Prize Fight in Chicago.

A match has been made at Chicago, between John Mullen and Tom Noyes, to fight a prize battle on the 22d December, for $100 aside. The fight to take place within 50 miles of Chicago.

Pigeon Shooting.

MATCH AT POTTSVILLE, PA.

On Monday, 27th ult., a match at pigeon shooting came off at Pottsville, Pa., between Mr. George Allton, of Wadesville, and Mr. Joseph Bilby, of Gold-mine-gap, for $100 a side. The agreement was to shoot at ten birds each, one ounce of shot, 21 yards rise, 30 boundary. A large sum of money was sported at 5 and 6 to 4 on Bilby. Bilby won the match, killing six out of nine birds, and his opponent killing two out of seven.

Arrest on a charge of Gambling.

Officers Lord and Rue, of the Lower Police Court, arrested two men on Monday last, named James Bartholf and ——Janary, charged with having won large sums of money form John Howard by the game of chance, known as "faro." The complainant states that Bartholf and others kept a gambling house at 314 Chambers street; that in the months of August and September last he lost $300 at faro; that on the 11th ult. he lost at one sitting $200, on the premises 416 Broadway, corner of Canal street, which he alleges were kept by Johnny Ling; that within past year he has lost about $400 at this place, at the game of faro, and also a other places kept by parties well known as professional gamblers, he lost various sums amounting to some five or six hundred dollars.

On the complaint of this man these parties were arrested. Ling having sailed for California some time ago, he, of course, was not present to answer the charge preferred against him. The examination of the accused before Justice Bogart took place on Monday afternoon, when it appeared on the cross-examination of the complainant, that he offered to settle the matter for a consideration. The case was adjourned until Friday for further examination.

SPARRING.

Sparring in New York and Philadelphia.

A correspondent in Philadelphia writes us that sparring exhibitions in that city the present season have not proved as successful as did those of the last. The same might be said of the season in this city. But few really good exhibitions have been given here of late. There are many reasons for this falling off in patronage, some of which we noticed a short time since.—There are a certain few members of the sparring fraternity who think of nothing else but benefits. They go from city to city, dividing their time between New York and Philadelphia, something in the style of a "starring" theatrical tour.—These men have an inordinate love of self—taking good care to get all the assistance they can for their own benefits, but seldom being willing to lend a helping hand to others. To such men are the sparring fraternity indebted for the meagre patronage bestowed upon sparring exhibitions the present season.

The men who spar the most, seldom have an opportunity to take a benefit. The "big guns," as they are called, monopolize the business, while the "little ones," or hardest workers, are kept down. If one of the "little ones" *should* be bold enough to venture on taking a benefit, and appeals to one of the "big guns" for a helping hand, he is told, that he may use "my name, if that'll do you any good." The "big gun" is quite willing to deceive the public by letting the "small fry" make use of his name, but he seldom comes forward to "give a lift."

Now, whose fault is it that these "big guns" thus give the "cold shoulder" to our "little friends?" We'll tell you. Whenever a "star" takes a benefit, and that is very frequently, the lesser lights gather round the "bright luminary," and seem only too happy to show their own littleness by playing the lickspittle to the "star," doing this thing and that thing for him, carrying round his "posters" to the different sporting houses, selling tickets, &c. &c. It makes the "star" feel amazingly big in his boots, and creates in him such an utter disgust towards his "little friend" that he is ashamed to be seen in his company. The fault is with the "young sparrers." Let them become a little more independant, refuse to be subservient to self-styled "stars," and "go in" for themselves. They *can* do without the aid of the big uns, for they have to; but the big chaps will find it hard work to get up an evening's entertainment without the aid of our young friends.—There is no mistake about this. Let the experiment be once tried, and there will be more of an equality in the sparring profession in future.

Had we a Sparring Association in this city, the "benefits" might have a "chance to go around;" as it is, one party eats the meat, while the other picks the bones. We hope to see a different state of affairs before long. We hope to see the practice of "using names," merely as a "draw," totally abolished, and to this end we will lend our endeavors. The patrons of sparring exhibitions have rights as well as sparrers, and our duty is to see justice meted out to all.

Barney Aaron in Philadelphia.

A grand complimentary Sparring Exhibition for the benefit of that veteran pugilist, Barney Aaron, is to take place at the Assembly Buildings, corner of 10th and Chesnut streets, Philadelphia, on Friday, 8th inst. The exhibition promises to be one of the best ever given in Philadelphia, so that those wishing to witness some good sparring will then and there have an opportunity.—Mr. Aaron, whose life and battles in the Prize Ring we lately published in the CLIPPER, though now well advanced in years, is still a good bit of stuff, and when opposed to one of equal capabilities as a pugilist, makes a most interesting and scientific set-to. The windup of the exhibition, between Aaron and a friend, will doubtless be a good one.

Sparring at Schenectady.

Johnny Mackey and Jem Parker give a Sparring Exhibition at Schenectady on Friday evening, 8th inst., on which occasion Prof. Watson, of Albany, will lend his assistance.

Who is he?

Who is this Gibson about to take a benefit in Philadelphia? If our pugilistic friends lend themselves to outsiders they will find plenty of work to do. Who's Gibson? He is not a sparrer, and should not be countenanced.

Foot Race at Madison Square.

On Thanksgiving Day a purse was contended for by Blauvelt, Hunt, and two others, in a foot race four times round the Square. Blauvelt went in ahead, closely followed by Hunt. Time, 10 min. 50 sec.

TURKEY SHOOTING.—As this is the season of "turkey shooting," will those engaged in getting up matches give us the particulars, when and where such shooting is to take place? Many of our readers would be glad to participate in such sport if the when and whereabouts were known. Let us have the items.

Cooper and Tranter.

The full particulars of the battle between Cooper and Tranter in England, will probably be given in our next.—Look out for it.

PEDESTRIANISM.

Another Foot Race to come off.

FIVE MILES VERSUS FOUR.

James Dorsey and John Hughes, both of Brooklyn, have been matched to run a foot race on Monday next, 11th inst., on the Union Course, L. I., for $300. Dorsey has to run five miles to Hughes' four. The match has created an unusual degree of interest in Brooklyn, and doubtless there will be a good attendance to witness the race. If Hughes is anything of a runner, Dorsey will have work enough to do to gain one mile in five on his adversary. However, those who made the match are no doubt aware of the capabilities of the men, and the friends of each have confidence that "their side" will win. As both cannot, let the best man win, is all that we have to say in the matter. The odds appear to be on Hughes.

A large amount of money has already been wagered on the result, as well as upon time. In fact the contemplated race excites more attention than any event of the kind that has taken place in a long time. There is no charge for admittance to the Course, so that all who wish may witness the sport. Hughes, or the Flying Blacksmith, as he is called, is very confident, and is backing himself very extensively.

Seven Mile Walking Match.

NORTH STAR AND GERMAN STAG.

Our readers should not forget the seven miles walking match to take place on Tuesday afternoon next, on the Union Race Course, L. I. If the day should be favorable, and the track be in good order, we expect to see the seven miles completed by the winner in one hour. Both men seem confident of winning, and from this fact alone we naturally look for a very exciting contest. We hope the men will not be interfered with in any way by the spectators. The full particulars will be given in the next number of the CLIPPER.

Blauvelt and Parsells.

We have had no response from Parsells in answer to Blauvelt's challenge, published in our last, and suppose he has no intention of contesting the palm for superiority with Blauvelt.

Rifle-Shooting.

For the New York Clipper.

As the season approaches that has been from time immemorial selected for rifle shooting, at least rifle shooting in matches, and at turkies, we naturally watch every notice in the public prints upon the subject, and have been looking forward with some little anxiety for the expected reply of Mr. Dimick to the able censure passed upon his challenge by Mr. W., of N. Y. But as that reply does no: come, and as nobody seems inclined to say a word on the matter since the disgraceful controversy that agitated your columns some months ago, between Messrs. James & Lewis has ended, we will trouble you with a few ideas that have troubled us ever since that "great" match came off at Fort Plains, about which so much unnecessary fuss was made at the time, and as we thought with so little reason; for on calmly looking over the shooting there made we find it, to say the least, nothing more than ordinary, for example the 5 winning strings of 20 shots measured, viz: 40, 32, 53, 52, 50! inches. Now what R. G. H., who wrote with so much enthusiasm about James' guns, could have seen in that shooting to admire so much is beyond our conception. Why if he will but take the trouble to come out east we will show him that the ordinary shooting we make with our *village made* guns will not only beat that average, but will not come far from an average of the *only decent target in the lot*, 3½ inches, it being quite a common thing here to make 15 inches in 10 shots, and no one surprised. Now without for a moment reflecting on the motive that induced R. G. H. to write thus, he will excuse us if in all frankness we doubt his capacity to judge the matter, or he never would have written that this was a "*trial of guns not men*," and then hold up to us the wonderful effect produced by James' newly invented cannon, which actually accomplished the miracles of 50, 52, and 53 inches at 40 rods! Wesson, who he admits has done more for the American Rifle than any other single maker, (and of whom we consider Mr. James but a mere copyist), never sent a rifle to our part of the country that we could not easily beat with our plain muzzled guns, the moment a heavy blow came on, and yet his guns would always beat even 40 inches, the *second best string made at Fort Plains*; and we will go further and say, (the opinion of either R. G. H., or Chapman, to the contrary notwithstanding,) that, judging from what was done on that "great" occasion, Mr. James never made rifles that could compete with those of the very gentlemen alluded to by R. G. H., in New York, Massachusetts, Ohio, or elsewhere, for *shooting* qualities; and as to finish, *style*, drawing or taste, they are nowhere to compare with them. Even Wesson's guns, although of superior workmanship, laced taste: they were, as it is sometimes expressed, of the "machine shop" order, and we only regret that we cannot yet say that any of his imitators have succeeded in excelling him. For our own part, as we do not love to "tack our opinions on the skirts of any particular professor, and as we really love the rifle—the "glorious American Rifle"—for itself, and not its maker, we throw out these few ideas, hoping that they may assist to draw out others from those better posted than myself, or even R. G. H., on the subject, and be the means of bringing together the riflemen and makers, of the different parts of the country, and establish a community of interest in the improvement of the national weapon. We had intended to have alluded to the *spirit* of the challenge given by Mr. Dimick, to the high tone of Mr. W.'s reply, and to the principles so creditable to the N. Y. Rifle Club, but the length of this prevents us. Should this, however, be deemed worthy of insertion or a reply, we may trouble you with another off the same piece, as we believe, with true Yankee presumption that we have men among us here that can make rifles, and only wait for *an invitation* to try them.

Yours, &c. A.

RIANISM.

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-Shooting.

For the New York Clipper.

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THE TURF

Baker Boy and Tecumseh.

CENTERVILLE COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING.

A trotting match for $300, mile heats, best three in five, to wagons, between ch. g. Baker Boy and g. g. Tecumseh, came off on Thanksgiving Day, at the Centreville course, and, notwithstanding the cold, disagreeable state of the weather for sport of the kind, the race was witnessed by a great many admirers of the turf. The contest was closely contested throughout, affording much amusement to the spectators.—Previous to the start, Tecumseh was the favorite at nearly two to one; but after the first heat Baker Boy had the call. Few bets were made on time, owing to the heaviness of the track, and to the wind, which was blowing a gale during the race; Baker Boy won the stakes; not that he possessed more speed than his adversary, but his steadiness carried *him* successfully through. *Tecumseh* breaking badly in every heat except the second, which he won handily.

FIRST HEAT.

Tecumseh won the pole, and went off with the lead; but as he reached the upper turn, he broke up, and fell behind twenty or thirty yards. Baker Boy went to the quarter pole in forty seconds, and to the half mile pole in 1:21. The gray, in the meantime, had recovered, and was going very nicely, shutting up the gap gradually, and, on the lower turn, had reached the wheel of Baker Boy, when he again fell to pieces, and dropped far behind. Baker Boy came home on a jog, half a dozen lengths ahead, in 2:51.

SECOND HEAT.

Tecumseh dashed off with the lead, and took the pole before he had gone fifty yards from the score, and keeping steady, led about three lengths to the quarter pole, in thirty-nine and a half seconds; and about the same distance to the half mile pole, 1:18. On the lower turn, the sorrel made a fine brush but broke as he lapped the gray, and fell off so far that he was unable to make it up after recovering. Tecumseh won the heat by a couple of lengths, in 2:46.

THIRD HEAT.

The financiers were now all abroad, not knowing how to lay out their funds; but before the word was given, Tecumseh had the call at two to one, all being satisfied that he had speed enough to win. After considerable manœuvring on the part of the drivers for the advantage at the start, the horses went off pretty well together: but before they had gone fifty yards Tecumseh broke up, and ere he recovered, Baker Boy was forty yards in advance of him. The gap was supposed to be too much to be made up in this heat, and one hundred to thirty was offered on the sorrel. The gray, however, made up the gap gradually, and lapped the sorrel as he swung on the homestretch, when he again broke up and became a wreck. Baker Boy jogged home in 2:51. The first quarter was made in forty seconds, and the half in 1:18.

FOURTH HEAT.

The horses were started evenly, but both broke up before they got around the upper turn; and a general fluttering among the financiers was observable until the horses recovered again.—When they became steady Tecuuseh was two or three lengths ahead, yet, before he reached the quarter pole, he made a second break, which settled the affair. Baker Boy then had all his own way, and won easily, making the heat in 2:45. The following is a summary:—

THURSDAY, Nov. 30.—Trotting, purse and stake $300, mile heats, best three in five to wagon.

H. Woodruff named ch. g. Baker Boy. 1 2 1 1
S. Hoagland named g. g. Tecumseh.... 2 1 2 2
Time, 2:51—2:46—2:51—2:45.

CENTREVILLE COURSE, L. I.

The trotting match advertised for Friday afternoon, between b. m. Polly and ch. g. Jimmy Polk, for $500, mile heats, best three in five, in harness, did not come off, Jimmy Polk paying forfeit. A race, however, was made up between the parties present for the above-named horses, mile heats, for $200. The mare distanced Jimmy Polk the first heat, in 2:57.

AQUATICS.

Washington and America.

NEW YORK Dec. 4, 1854.

To the Editor of the New-York Clipper:

Dear Sir,—In answer to the statement in last week's CLIPPER, respecting the regatta at Stonington last summer (an account of which was published at the time) I wish to correct a few statements.

1st. The Washington was built 39 foot on the keel, and 42 feet on deck and and remains that *long* th unto this day; unless she has *given* since she was built.

2d. Messrs. Fish & Morton *never altered* the size or model of the Washington, they are very much indebted to Mr. Wood for his *valuable* "advice" about boat building, and also for the fatherly care and deep interest he takes in the Washington. There were judges appointed at the Stonington regatta, to *see* that the yachts sailed in the *right course*, and if the Washington had not, she would not have taken the first prize.

It was *proved* at the race that the America went nearest the shore, out of the tide-way, and so near that her centerboard struck two or three times. The Washington did not. The Washington carried away her rudder-head, and time was not allowed to repair it, so *she was steered by ropes*. The first day she beat the America 2½ minutes, the second day she beat the America 5 minutes.—After the race, Mr. Fish offered to sail the Washington against the America over the New York yacht course, for $500 or $1000, but Capt. Loper would not sail at all.

Yours, &c.
"SCOOT HORN."

MORTONVILLE, N. Y., Nov. 23, 1854.

To the Editor of the New-York Clipper.

DEAR SIR,—I was highly amused with Flints's account of the late regatta at Tacony, and particularly with his graphic description of the Bianca's crew; and almost imagined, while reading the article, that they were before me in *propria personæ*.

But alas! the New Yorker's crack boat, the Bianca—the invincible Bianca—was beaten—badly beaten, and is dead, dead, defunct, "without benefit of clergy." However, Flints sympathises with the Yorkers, and "drops a tear," (no crocodile tear, of course,) and this precious sympathetic tear, together with his acknowledgment that if our mutual whole-souled old friend, George Vanskiver, had ruddered the Bianca there would have been a very different tale to tell; or in other words, the Bianca, instead of being beaten, would have, as on former occasions, beat, is certainly to New Yorkers very consoling. Now a fast boat, like a blooded horse, soon shows who is driving her; and what could Flints have expected of even the Bianca, with a "stuffed lamper eel" at her helm, instead of an "old salt" like our friend George Vanskiver. We freely acknowledge that we should have anticipated no other result than the one which took place. We would, however, be not at all surprised if this "beat" was a mere bait to take in unknowing ones on some future occasion.

We have heard of such a thing as suspending a fifty-six through the centre-board case of a fast boat, to be cut adrift after the race was over, when the owner was well "hedged" in his bets, besides other similar expedients.

We can speak feelingly on the subject, having come off minus some three hundred dollars, when the Bianca, in a former race, was ruddered in the same manner as at the Tacony Regatta.

I remain yours, &c.,
CENTREBOARD.

English Sporting Items

From late foreign papers received at this office.

Fights to Come.

Nov. 14.—Cooper and Tranter—£50 a side, Wolverhampton.

Nov. 21—Jones and Brettle—£100 a side, London.

Nov. 28—Sims and Bandoff—£25 a side, London.

Nov. 29.—George Crockett and George Baker—£50 a side, London.

Dec. 5—Keefe and Hatton—£25 a side, London.

Dec. 12—Harrington and Norton—£30 to 25, London.

Dec. 19—Noon and Barry—£100 a side, London.

Feb. 20, 1855.—Paddock and Harry Broome—£200 a side, London.

Jan. 23, 1855—Hart and Unwin—£25 a side, London.

Henry Cooksey and Thomas Brookes.

These Birmingham amateurs, who were matched to fight at catch weight, for £20 a side met on Monday last near the Clock at Bickenhill, within six miles of home. Both had been well trained for the event, under the superintendence of two of the old school, and came to the scratch in capital condition. A well-roped ring was adjusted, and at twelve o'clock they made their appearance, Cooksey attended by M'Nulty and Cotterill, and Brookes by Wareham and Stevens. Cooksey got first blood, and took the lead all through the fight, administering severe punishment, Brookes having both peepers closed, whilst Cooksey received but few marks. A rattling good mill took place, both men proving themselves no flinchers, and the battle was brought to a close, after fighting fifty-eight rounds in one hour and three minutes, by Cooksey being declared the victor. The whole affair reflects great credit on those present. The ring was well kept during the fight and all went off well. Cooksey has received the stakes from Mr. Matthews, who was stakeholder.

The Championship of the Thames.

The final deposit of £100 a side for the match between T. Cole, the champion, and James Messenger of Teddington, was made good at T. Cole's, the Old Ship, Hammersmith, on Wednesday evening last, in the presence of at least 50 or 60 staunch supporters of rowing. Both the men were present, and though rather fine drawn, they looked remarkably well. The match is to take place on Monday, the 20th Nov.

Rat Match.

The great 100 rat match with the City dog Duke came off last Tuesday, at Jemmy Shaw's favorite resort, in the presence of a large muster of gentlemen, many of high standing, so great was the interest on this occasion. All the preliminaries being completed, 100 rats were counted into the pit, and the dog Duke (a most noble animal, the property of a citizen of London) commenced his arduous task. When time was called (10min) there were 11 rats not killed, therefore the dog lost, he being a deal too fat. A fresh match was made for £20 a side, Duke against a dog to be produced by Jemmy Massey, under 28 lb weight; to come off at Jemmy Shaw's, next Tuesday three weeks. £5 a side were deposited.

Haileybury Boat Club.

The races for silver oars came off on Tuesday, October 24th, when the following entered being drawn from the respective Term Crews:

FIRST HEAT.

1. Mr. Alexander	1. Mr. Peacock
2. Mr. Norman	2. Mr. Mackenzie
3. Mr. Sparks	3. Mr. Thomas
4. Mr. J. Colvin	4. Mr. E. Colvin
J. G. Moore (cox)	C. Moore (cox)

SECOND HEAT.

1. Mr. Borradaile	1. Sir M. Jackson
2. Mr. Jenkinson	2. Mr. Horsley
3. Mr. Connolly	3. Mr. Dent
4. Mr. Brown	4. Mr. Harris-
Mr. Arbathnor (cox)	Mr. Carr (cox)

The first heat was rowed up evenly to the last corner, when Mr. Colvin's boat obtained the lead, and finally came in winners by three-quarters of a length. The second heat, after a hard rowed race, ended in favor of Mr. Harris by a length and a half. The third and final heat was then rowed between the two winning crews. It was an exciting affair for the first half of the course, when Mr. J. C. Colvin gradually quickened his stroke, drew a head, and won by a length.

Quoits.

BOARDMAN AND HOWARTH.—A match at quoits between John Boardman of Salford and Dennis Howarth of Newton Moor commenced on Saturday week, and concluded on Monday last, the conditions of which were as follows: To play a home and home match for £30 a side, with 8-inch quoits, stiff clay ends, each game 61 shots up, the first to be played at the Paul Pry, Broughton-road, Salford, and to conclude at the Dressers' Arms, Newton Moor, the party scoring the largest number in both games to be the winner. On commencing, the betting was 5 to 4 on Boardman, who succeeded in obtaining only 53, whilst his opponent scored 61. The game was resumed on Monday, at the Dressers' Arms, Newton Moor, and owing to Howarth being 8 a head the the first day, the betting was 6 to 4 on him. To-day, however, Boardman scored 61, to Howarth's 26; the total score, therefore, stood: Boardman 114, Howarth 87—Boardman winning by 27 shots.

Salford Borough Gardens.

HANDICAP RACE.—The following is a list of those who entered to compete in the Handicap Race of 150 yards, on the 6th Nov., at the above grounds. The first was £10, and it will be seen that most of the noted local pedestrians were engaged in it, namely, James Hancock of Salford, scratch; Edward Roberts, Salford, two yards; Benjamin Taylor, Failsworth, two yards; Joseph Horrocks, Halifax, two yards; James Tilford, Manchester, three yards; Frederick Grindrod, Oldham, four yards; Wm. Atkins, Salford, four yards; Mark Froggatt, Leeds, four yards; Jonathan Lyons, Salford, five yards; George Dearden, Prestwich, five yards; Levi Tattersall, Middleton, five yards; Wm. Scott, Carlisle, five yards; William Wood, Pendleton, five yards; William Wrigley, Bowlee, five yards; John Britton, Hulme, six yards; Wm. Howarth, Bury, six yards; Edward Jones, Red Bank, six yards; John Clarke (alias Metal), Salford, six yards; Nathan Haslam, Darcy Lever, seven yards; Richard Grundy, Manchester, seven yards; Lewis Bradbury, Oldham, seven yards; Samuel Ricketts, Manchester, seven yards; Samuel Robinson, Manchester, seven yards; Charles Hallwell, Middleton, seven yards; William Andrews, Red Bank, eight yards; James Boothroyd, Bradford, eight yards; John Clarke, Salford, eight yards; Wm. Harrison, Hulme, eight yards; William Tinkler, Barton, eight yards; Charles Hore, Hulme, nine yards; Wm. King, Hulme, ten yards; Henry Kay, Cheetwood, twelve yards; and James Parsonage, Hollin's Green, who is 67 years of age, twenty yards.

Owing to the very numerous and excellent entry, this event excited a great amount of interest, and drew together a larger number of spectators than ever assembled within these grounds on any previous occasion. The qualifications, also, of several of the pedestrians were above mediocrity, and many who have acquired much local fame on the course were engaged in it. The printed list contained 36 names, which were divided into nine lots of four each. The distance was 150 yards, and the prize £10. Mr. Charles Attenbury filled the office of steward, and Mr. A. Attenbury officiated as referee. The following were the successful competitors:—First heat: won by Wm. Andrews of Red Bank, Manchester, (eight yards start). The betting was 6 to 4 on the winner. Second heat: Samuel Robinson (seven yards start), he being backed against the field:—Third heat: John Briton of Hulme (six yards start). Won by a yard and a half; betting 4 to 1 against Britton. Fourth heat: William Atkins of Salford (four yards start). Betting 4 to 1 on the winner. Fifth heat: Won by the veteran Dick Grundy of Manchester (seven yards start). Even betting. Sixth heat: James Hancock of Salford (scratch). Betting 6 to 4 on the winner. Seventh heat: Jonathan Grindrod of Oldham (four yards start). Won by a yard, Grindrod being the favorite. Eighth heat: Edward Roberts (alias the Welshman) of Salford (two yards start). This heat was well contested, and was won by half a yard only. Ninth heat: William Harrison Hulme (who was to have eight yards start) walked over. It being dusk when the list had been gone through, the deciding heats were then fixed to be run off on the following Saturday.

COOK AND STRATFORD.—The race between these men of three miles, for £10 a side, took place on Monday last, at a place called Yeading, near Hayes, Middlesex. Betting was 5 to 4 on Stratford, very freely taken by the friends of Cook. At the end of the second mile Stratford gave in, apparently from want of condition.

BUNN AND MANKS.—On Monday last Robert Bunn of Norwich and Richard Manks (the Warwickshire Antelope) met at Hyde Park, Sheffield, to decide their race of 10 miles, for £25 a side, in the presence of about a thousand spectators. Bunn, who was the favorite at 2 and 3 to 1, allowed Manks to run with him for about two miles, when he gradually left him, and after seven miles had been gone over, Manks, who was 400 yards in the rear, gave up.

Sales at Tattersalls.

	gs.
Virginia, by Rowton out of Pucelle; covered by Pyrrhus the First	400
The Reiver, 4 yrs, by Pantaloon out of Phryne	250
Abdallah, 7 yrs. by The Provest out of Barbara	35
Goshawk, by Birdcatcher	200
Amazon	80
Ptarmigan	65

Fight for Tuesday, Nov. 14th.

Cooper and Tranter—£50 a side.—The whole of the money for this match has been made good, and the battle is to come off within fifty miles of Wolverhampton, on Tuesday next.

The Disputed Race at Perth.

The whole of the particulars connected with the disputed race at Perth, for which the stewards in the most arbitrary manner refused to entertain Mr. Redfern's claim to walk over for the prize, on account of no other horse being entered, having been laid before the Hon. Admiral Rous, we have been favored with the following opinion, with which, it is scarcely necessary to add, we unhesitatingly concur:—

NEWMARKET, Oct. 29, 1854.

In 1852 a Piece of Plate was advertised to be run for a Perth, added to a Sweepstakes of 5 sovs each; it was to be contended for at each successive meeting until won by the same person three consecutive times. This year, 1852, Mr. Redfern's John Dory, the only horse entered, was allowed to walk over for the Plate, and Mr. Redfern obtained temporary possession of the Cup, with the sanction of the authorities.—In 1853, Mr. Redfern's John Dory, the only horse entered, walked over for this Plate or Cup, in defiance of the orders of the stewards. I am clearly of opinion that the stewards were in error, that they were not justified in prohibiting John Dory from walking over, and that Mr. Redfern is fairly entitled to receive the Piece of Plate. H. ROUS.

The Big Ship.

Mr. J. Scott Russell recently read a paper before the British Association for the Advancement of Science, on the science of ship-building. During the lecture he referred to the monster vessel he has in the process of construction, the plan of which was drawn by Mr. Brunel. She will be 675 feet in length, and her speed not less than 24 miles an hour, to obtain which he thinks a length of 400 feet sufficient. The monster new ship is to carry six thousand tons of goods, five hundred first-class and one thousand steerage passengers, and is to reach Australia in about thirty-three days, or Halifax in three! The fares, if she had her complement on such a voyage as that to Australia, would amount to $600,000! Mr. Russell was quite sanguine of success. In reply to the question asked, if large ships would not be deficient in strength, he said this may be true of wooden vessels, but not of iron ones. Mr. Fairbairn had discovered a method of fastening iron plates so strongly together that they will give way anywhere but at the seams. The Eastern Steam Navigation Company got their charter for the purpose of improving upon the existing state of ocean steam navigation, and the first question they asked of ship-builders was, "How can we make steam-ships go faster?" One said, "Put more power into them," but they found that power alone would not do, and at last M. Brunel drew out plans for the monster vessel now building. Brunel was the first person who designed a steam ship large enough to cross the Atlantic, with regularity and speed; this was the Great Western, which is now performing services as efficiently as when she first went to New York. Mr. Fairbairn arose and said, he at first doubted whether a ship of such an immense size as that described by Mr. Russell could be built of sufficient strength, but having been favored by Mr. Brunel with a private view of the drawings and plans, he had now no doubt as to its strength. When a tube like that of the Britannia Bridge, 460 feet long, could be supported from one pier to another, and carry a railway train rapidly through it, we need have no fear of a ship, which will have the water to support her whole length.

A Story of a Faithful Dog.

The following story is said, by the Portsmouth Chronicle, to be derived, as to all its facts, from a respectable Quaker family, whose veracity cannot be doubted:

About fifty years ago, in the western part of the State of New York, lived a lonely widow, named Mozher. Her husband had been dead many years, and her only daughter was grown up and married, living at the distance of a mile or two from the family mansion.

And thus the old lady lived alone in her house day and night. Yet in her conscious innocence and trust in Providence, she felt safe and cheerful—did her work quietly during the daylight, and at eventide slept sweetly.

One morning, however, she awoke with an extraordinary and unwonted gloom upon her mind, which was impressed with the apprehension that something strange was about to happen to her or hers. So full was she of this thought that she could not stay at home that day, but must go abroad to give vent to it, by unbosoming herself to her friends, especially to her daughter.—With her she spent the greater part of the day, and to her she several times repeated the recital of her apprehensions. The daughter as often repeated the assurance that her good mother had never done injury to any person, and added, 'I cannot think any one would hurt you, for you have not an enemy in the world.'

On her way home she called on a neighbor, who lived in the last house before she reached her own. Here she again made known her continued apprehensions, which had nearly ripened into fear, and from the lady of the mansion she received answers similar to those of her daughter. 'You have harmed no one in your whole lifetime, surely no one will molest you. Go home in quiet, and Rover shall go with you. Here, Rover,' said she to a stout watch-dog, that lay on the floor, "here, Rover, go home with Mrs. Mozher, and take care of her." Rover did as he was told. The widow went home, milked her cows, took care of everything out of doors, and would not let her go for an instant. When she was fairly in bed he laid himself down upon the outside, and as the widow relied on his fidelity, and perhaps child herself for needless fear, she fell asleep. Sometime in the night she awoke, being startled, probably, by a slight noise outside the house. It was so slight, however, that she was not aware of being startled at all, but heard as soon as she awoke, a sound like the rising of a window near her bed, which was in a room on the ground floor.

The dog neither barked nor moved. Next there was another sound, as if some one was in the room and stepped cautiously on the floor. The woman saw nothing, but now for the first time felt the dog move, as he made a violent spring from the bed, and at the same moment something fell on the floor, sounding like a heavy log. Then followed other noises, like the pawing of a dog's feet; but soon all was still again, and the dog resumed his place on the bed without having barked or growled at all.

This time the widow did not go to sleep immediately, but lay awake wondering, yet not deeming it best to get up. But at last she dropped asleep, and when she awoke the sun was shining. She hastily stepped out of bed, and there lay the body of a man, extended on the floor, dead, with a large knife in his hand, which was even now extended. The dog had seized him by the throat with the grasp of death, and neither man nor dog could utter a sound till all was over. This man was the widow's son-in-law, the husband of her only daughter. He coveted her little store of wealth, her house, her cattle, and her land; and instigated by this sordid impatience, he could not wait for the decay of nature to give her property up to him and his, as the only heirs apparent, but made this stealthy visit to do a deed of darkness in the gloom of the night. A fearful retribution waited for him. The widow's apprehensions, communicated to her mind and impressed upon her nerves, by what unseen power we know not, the sympathy of the woman who loaned the dog, and the silent but certain watch of the dog himself, formed a chain of events which brought the murderer's blood upon his own head, and which are difficult to be explained, without reference to that Providence or overruling which numbers the hairs of our heads, watches the sparrow's fall, and "shapes our ends, rough hew them as we will."

Amusements.

The National Theatre.

Manager PURDY has a very fine troupe of Equestrians performing at his establishment, in addition to dramatic entertainments. The effect of this combination has been to fill the house with delighted audiences. We understand that Mr. Purdy is preparing some magnificent attractions for the approaching holidays.

White's Opera House.

Novelty after novelty, in rapid succession, is the rule with Mr. WHITE. His beautiful place of entertainment, No. 49 Bowery, no matter how the weather may be, is always full.—Charley is deserving of the patronage he receives, for he is untiring in his endeavors to produce interesting and laughable entertainments. We wish him continued success.

The Briggs Testimonial.

The friends of the late T. F. BRIGGS, whose decease in California we noticed in a previous number, have completed their arrangements for a testimonial to the family of the deceased, and the benefit is to take place at Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway, on Saturday evening, 9th inst. We hope to see a crowded house.

Business Notices.

Still they come.

Our young friends seem to have made up their minds, as we did long since, that the Daguerreian Hats, manufactured exclusively by RAFFERTY & LEASK, at their establishments, No. 57 Chatham street, and corner of Chatham and Pearl, are really something new under the sun, for, in addition to a superior finished hat, at a very reasonable price, each purchaser is presented with a Daguerreotype Likeness, free of any additional charge. Caps, furs, and many other useful articles, may be had cheap at either of the above stores. Those about making purchases would do well to negotiate with Messrs. Rafferty & Leask.

Grim-visaged War.

With what anxiety the arrival of every European steamer is looked for—with what hopes and fears: and so it will be until the contest now waging in the Crimea is ended. With what dread do many of our citizens regard the approach of winter, for as soon as cold weather once sets in, then commence those annoyances to the skin, chaps, chafes, &c., which can only be prevented or cured by using Dr. GOURAUD'S celebrated Italian Medicated Soap, now so very popular. And while upon the subject, we might add that the Doctor manufactures a grand article of Hair Dye, which changes light, red, or gray hair to a jet black or beautiful brown. We might also remark, that superfluous hair can be removed by Dr. G's Poudres Subtiles, which, with the above and many other articles, can be had at No. 67 Walker street, first store from Broadway.

{*Cheerful Visitor.*

Fashion of the Day.

Among the many beautiful fashions noticed on Thanksgiving, none was more prominent than the beautiful style of hat manufactured by our friend, Mr. JAMES, of 525 Broadway, (St. Nicholas Hotel.) The man who can get up a fashionable hat, and at the same time take good care that the materials are not lost sight of, but on the contrary, uses only the best, is an honest man. Such a hatter is Mr. James, for the materials he uses in the manufacture of hats are of the most superb description, and causes us wonder how he can sell such a hat at the price he does, and make a profit; but as his motto is "small profits and quick sales," therein, we suppose, lies the secret.

AMUSEMENTS.

Purdy's National Theatre.

A. H. Purdy.....Manager and Proprietor.

☞ Dress Circle and Upper Boxes, 25 cents; Pit, 12½ cents; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cents; Private Boxes, $5; Single Persons to Private Box, $1 each; Balcony Box, $8.

GRAND REOPENING!

During the recess, the Theatre has been thoroughly renovated, re-painted, ornamented, carpeted, &c., and the Manager has no hesitation in asserting, that his NEW COMPANY is the best and most powerful company he has ever announced, as the following list will show:

MR. J. R. SCOTT.

Mr H A Perry, the young American Tragedian, who will appear for six nights only.
Mr H F Daly, from the American Museum.
Mr H Howard, from the Broadway Theatre.
Mr G L Fox, the best Comedian on the Stage.
Mr C W Taylor, the popular author and actor.
Wm Thompson, late of California.
Mr Hampton, from the Pittsburgh Theatre.
Mr J Turner, late of the Eastern Theatres.
Mr J Herbert, Mr G Lingard, Mr H Stone, Mr Terry, Mr Chas Toulmin, Mr Lyon, Mr P Cline, Mr W Harris.
Mrs H F Nichols, the universal favorite.
Miss A Hathaway, the celebrated Pantomimist and Versatile Actress.
Mrs W G Jones, the popular Actress and Vocalist.
Mrs N H Bannister, Mrs Wray, Miss Barber, Miss Hampton, Miss E Parker, Miss Tree, Mme Jeubilee, Miss A Thayer, Miss Bartlett, Miss Lefolle.

WHITE'S NEW ETHIOPIAN

OPERA HOUSE, 49 Bowery, OPPOSITE the Bowery Theatre. This is universally pronounced the most magnificent place of MINSTREL ENTERTAINMENT, &c., in America.

OPEN EVERY NIGHT.

Patronized by the elite and fashion of this great metropolis. Doors open at 7—Performance commences at 8 o'clock. An entire CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY EVENING.

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Proprietor.
ag26-3m

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R. Bishop Buckley.....Musical Director
Admission.....25 cts
Doors open at 7—commence at 8 o'clock.
Burlesque Operas.

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A variety of curiosities, and wax representations of the different parts of the human form. Open day and Evening. Admittance 25 cents.

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WE SHALL PUBLISH ON THE 1st of January, 1855, a new Magazine, entitled BALLOU'S DOLLAR MONTHLY MAGAZINE,

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☞ Subscriptions received by SAMUEL FRENCH, No. 121 Nassau street, Agent for New York.

QUADRILLES!

THE APOLLO QUADRILLE PARTY continue to hold their Weekly Soirees Dansantes every Tuesday evening, at the Apollo Quadrille Hall, corner of Forty-third Street and Sixth Avenue. The Soirees are conducted on a most magnificent scale.

The above being the original and only Select Quadrille Party in New York. Admission by Tickets, to be had gratis of any of the members, or at the rooms. The Sixth Avenue Cars are always in attendance. Nov.25-4t

BALL COMMITTEES!

ATTENTION!

T. FRERE, 83 Nassau street, near Fulton, New York, would inform BALL COMMITTEES that he is now ready to exhibit to them his magnificent assortment of Fancy Papers and Cards, for Ball Circulars, Tickets, and Orders of Dancing, just imported from England, France, and Germany, as well as to his large and superb stock of the choicest American Patterns.

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NEW AMERICAN GAME.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY, AND FOR Sale at all Stationers and Fancy Stores, the NEW AMERICAN GAME of REGATTA, or Social Amusement for the Winter Evenings. JAMES QUEEN,
d2 1m 409 South Second Street,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Dr. Zadoc Porter's Curative Cough

BALSAM—Price One Dime. His Curative Sugar Pills, price 6¼ cents, and 12½ cents per box; and his Infallible Medicated Stomach Bitters, are sold by all the principal Druggists, and by the Doctor at his general office, 216 Fulton street, New York. A word to the wise is sufficient. Our duty to our readers has been done in the above announcement. We have tried the Doctor's medicines; our friends have tried them, and we have no hesitation in saying that not only are they the best remedies to be obtained, but that the public cannot do without them. Don't forget Doctor Zadoc Porter, and suffer by using *any* substitute for the medicines he has so praiseworthily placed within the means of the poor as well as the rich.
Nov.11-1m. {*Cheerful Visitor.*

DANCING AND WALTZING.

MR. M. KILFOIL respectfully announces to his patrons and friends that he has reopened his Dancing and Waltzing Academy at UNION HALL, corner of Third Avenue and Twenty-second street. It has been fitted up expressly for Dancing. The accommodations are excellent, the location most eligible, and stages and railroad cars are passing every second.—Days and evenings of tuition, Mondays and Thursdays.

He has also opened a school at the corner of Oliver and Henry streets, where new classes are formed every evening. Stages and cars pass close by every few moments. Evenings of tuition Tuesdays and Fridays. He will also open a school at the corner of 10th avenue and 30th streets, at the Hudson Exchange, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 29th, where those desirous of being taught in a truly scientific manner would do well to attend. Evenings of tuition Wednesdays and Saturdays.

A QUADRILLE PRACTICE, for the benefit of all the pupils, after 9 o'clock on the evenings of tuition.

M. K. respectfully assures Parents and Guardians, and all who may honor him with their patronage, that they will be taught the Art of Dancing in its most correct style, embracing all that is required of a Lady or Gentleman in fashionable society

Private Lessons given at any time unoccupied by the Classes. Any one Waltz taught perfectly in five private lessons, and all dizziness done away with, or the money returned.

TERMS moderate—commencing on the 1st of October. s.30.

GREAT NEWS FOR THE GREAT NATION!!

WE FURNISH ALL THE DAILY AND Weekly Papers, Monthly Magazines, Cheap Publications, Books, Fashion Plates, &c. &c., at Wholesale and Retail, in advance of other dealers. Single Papers or Magazines in wrappers for mailing. Books mailed free of charge, on receipt of price. Orders from readers supplied with everything ordered. Odd numbers of Papers and Magazines on hand. If you want anything in our line, you can get it at our GREAT NEWS DEPOT, 103 Nassau st., near Ann street, New York.
s16 ROSS, JONES & TOUSEY.

BOWERY LITERARY EMPORIUM, No. 177 Bowery, between Broome and Delancy, still continues to keep the Daily, Weekly, and Sunday Papers; as well as the Magazines, Leslie's Fashion Book, Chambers' and N. Y. Journals, R. R. Guide, Bank Note List, all the new Ballads, &c., &c.; all the Cheap Publications as soon as issued, and a general assortment of Blank Books and Stationery.

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Also, Signs, Banners, &c., of every description, at 135 Broadway and 274 Third Avenue.

P. P. S. What's the price of putty? Up, or down? s9

Shoulder Hitters at the Scratch.

MORTIMER CARROLL'S ESTABLISHment in Hudson street. The great News, Book, and Stationere Store, 328 Hudson street, between Vandam and Charlton streets, New York, where you can get all the Daily Papers, and you are sure to find all the Sunday papers, and over one hundred different weeklies. I also have every new book or Magazine as soon as published. I also sell a fine article of Habana and Principe Segar. Papers put up for mailing. The Sporting CLIPPER, Bell's Life, London News, London Weekly Times, and every Sporting Book or paper always on hand. Make one grand rally, and rush for MORTIMER CARROLL'S News and Book Store, No. 328 Hudson street, New York. oct 28

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FISH & MORTON'S OLD STAND, 404 Water Street.—A large assortment of Yachts, Boat Oars and Sweeps of all kinds, constantly on hand. Yachts and Boats taken in exchange. Also, laid up for the winter, and refitted in the spring

HOW TO BUY A HORSE.

BY AN AMATEUR.

[*Continued.*]

However, to set the matter at rest, I desired the man to lead him out, and run him up and down the street. Upon this I was given to understand that "the parochial authorities had ordered that no led horses should be allowed to be shown off in that parish!" This, of course, I knew to be a lie; but to dispute the matter being perfectly useless, I desired that the horse might be saddled and bridled, and ridden in the square. The excuse for not complying with this request was, "that the groom had taken back the saddles and bridles to Acton, and that they had not one in the stable." While this explanation was in course of being made, the door opened, and "the Captain" entered, accoutred in a black frock coat, from the collar of which depended an eye-glass, wearing a formidable pair of spurs, and having in his hand a cane of some pretensions. He at once confirmed what his man had stated, and assured me both horses were perfectly sound and quiet. To this I replied, that "the bay horse was certainly a roarer, and I had every reason to believe that the chesnut must be lame." "Why ——" replied *the Captain*, stammering, "the fact is he *is* a little of a roarer, but I assure you you won't hear him in harness." Here was an admission of falsehood which was quite enough to satisfy any one of the character of the person he had to deal with; and besides I well knew my military friend's face at every auction of horses at which I happened to be present, to say nothing of that indescribable something which betrayed the would-be gentleman. As nothing could induce him to allow the chesnut horse to be taken out of the stable, I took my leave, and, on passing through Streatham the same day, made many and futile inquiries for the unfortunate gentleman who was so soon to take his departure for the other world under the auspices of Sir Astley. No one had ever heard of such a man in the village, and the blacksmith, whose forge was close to the church, had never shod any such person's horses. Being in town the following morning, and passing through Holborn, I had the brown horse out again, for his lameness was so trifling that I was almost undecided whether I should not buy, and endeavor to cure him. The groom of course swore "the horse had never been lame, and that his master being all but defunct, if I would give him a guinea for himself, I should have the horse a bargain." He was perfectly astonished that I should not have been able to discover his master's residence, and was proceeding with a long detail of his complaints and sufferings when the stable-boy, who was utterly ignorant of this portion of the plot, suddenly emerged from the stable and exclaimed, "here comes my master." "Why," said I, "I thought you told me he could not leave his bed." "He is obliged to come up now and then and see Sir Astley, Sir." I turned round, and, coming up the yard with amazing vigor for a man with a mortal complaint of the kidneys, and altogether with a truly wonderful air of *nonchalance* for an unfortunate wretch who had only a few days to live, did I behold the Acton-Bottom Captain! The fellow could not repress a grin, which, to do his character credit, in nowise betrayed the slightest symptom of awkwardness in being detected in a second falsehood, and immediately launched forth in praise of the horse I was looking at, as though he cared not a rush for the *expose* of his want of veracity the day before, and considered that such representations were all to be considered as made "in the way of business."

It is almost needless to add that I had no farther business with him, but walked out of the yard before he had well got through the exordium of his panegyric on the brown horse.

Were I to detail the numerous deceptions that are daily practised in this way, and the barefaced lies that are hourly told by dealers of no credit, and their under-strappers, I should impose upon myself a task as endless as Penelope's web; therefore "*ex uno disce omnes*;" and whenever you hear a long tale about a horse from a suspicious agent, and cannot procure a reference to a gentleman, or a sufficient trial, you may safely take it for granted that all you have been told is a tissue of lies, and that if you buy a horse from the description given you by a dealer's man, you will be wofully disappointed in your expectations of having made a good bargain.

In spite, however, of all I have said on this subject, it is ten to one that a novice, after having carefully booked all my admonitions, will, on the very first occasion of coming in contact with a cunning dealer, allow himself to be talked out of his better judgment, and persuaded to buy a horse that he is almost certain will not suit him. Such is the force of a horse dealer's eloquence, such is the easy flow and vividness of his descriptions, and such the beauty and captivating aptness of his similes, that, great as is the fame of Cicero and Demosthenes, were they alive at this day, and to do the utmost their fancy could suggest in praise of a horse, the flowers of their oratory would seem withered and faded when compared to the bright colors in which the lowest of our English copers and horse chaunters portray their imaginings. What fast-flowing fancies of delight must inevitably seize upon the mind of the tyro in horse-dealing—predetermined to be cautious, and have his eyes wide open to the slightest defect—when he hears a horse extolled as "gay as a peacock; fine as a star; full of pluck as a game-cock; that can gallop as fast as you can clap your hands, and jump like a buck, &c., it is by no means difficult to conceive. He sees himself in imagination mounted upon a horse of this description; he outstrips every horse with the Royal Stag-hounds, he tops fences and clears brooks that no other hunter will face; he wilfully passes over some inlets that he cannot help noticing; he says his cash, and finds that he has tickily half his money's worth, and has bought——experience!

A friend of mine was once "done" in the following way. He repaired, with more cash than wisdom, to the stables of a horse-dealer, and, having selected a nag that he thought would suit his purpose, demanded the price. The dealer, perceiving his customer to be a little "green," immediately asked about fifteen pounds more than he meant to take, and, finding that the price was not objected to, began no doubt to think himself an egregious ass for not having demanded more. He, therefore, requested my friend to look round his stables, and to try some other horses; and, while thus employed, despatched a message to a confederate, who quickly arrived as a stranger, and unhesitatingly bought the horse first brought out at all the money that was asked for him, declaring he had never picked up such a bargain. In this assertion he was strenuously backed by the dealer, who regretted that my friend had not decided at once upon taking so cheap a horse himself, and added in a whisper, "Offer him five pounds for his bargain, Sir, I know something about him, he'll sell. "Upon this hint he spake," and to some purpose too, for he of course got the horse, and learned a lesson in dealing into the bargain, his purchase turning out, when minus the ginger and threats of the coper's yard, a verry sorry beast indeed.

In no place is confederacy more resorted to than at horse-auctions. There, if you chance to look at a dealer's horse, you will probably be entertained by the discourse of two fellows, directed at but not to you, respecting the wonderful qualities of the animal your attention is drawn to. If worth ten pounds, you will probably hear something of the following nature: "S'help me God, Bill, sound as a rock, and only comin' six this grass. There—I know'd him 'ven Tom Smith druv him in a four-v'll shay all the way down to St. Alban's in an hour and twenty minutes, an' then rid him with the fox-hounds all day, and he com'd home in the evenin' as gay as a lark! I dare say he won't fetch much more nor a score, and I means to have him, if he goes anything like that price. Ven he's in condition, I think he's the 'andsomest 'oss as you can see, an' sich a goer! You need not cough him, Sir; Lor' bless you, his vind's as clear as a vistle. He can go longer nor you'd like to ride him, without stoppin'!"

At length the horse goes to the hammer. Some friends, who are put up to the scheme, get about him and keep you at a respectful distance, while an animated bidding goes on, until, thinking the horse must be cheap to attract the admiration of so many good judges, you are perhaps induced to nod your head to the auctioneer, when the bidding has reached eighteen guineas. You find you have just bid the very money he must be exactly worth; for, strange to say, no one of all the numerous host so anxious to possess him offers a penny above you. What is still more pleasant, you are urged on by some low vagabond at your elbow to buy the horse, who, when you have purchased him, hopes you will "remember him for his recommendation;" or, which is still more probable, he asks permission to bid for you, assuring you that his brother dealers will not bid against him, and that you will thus get the horse cheap. This kind friend eventually asks a guinea for buying him, and thus your ten-pound horse costs you about twice as much as he is worth.

It may be imagined that such tricks are only played off at those auctions where very low-priced horses are sold; but the truth is, that although there is more scope there for the exercise of the low dealer's cunning, particularly if a gentleman attempts to buy horses at them, there is no auction that is not regularly frequented by these "guinea-hunters," as they are called, and where a good looking screw is not sent for sale as frequently as elsewhere.

Does a dealer buy, or appear to buy (for they are frequently the only bidders for their own property,) a horse at auction, and you offer him a certain sum above what he has given, he will tell you that "he has paid away so much 'in the ring;'" by which expression is meant, all the dealers would have bid against him had he not bought them off. Thus a horse is knocked down for twenty pounds, and you offer the purchaser two or three and twenty pounds for him, the answer is, that "four pounds have been given away among other dealers, and that you cannot have him for less than five-and-twenty guineas." As for the truth of this assertion, you may believe just as much of it as you please; the real value of the horse is the only thing to be considered.

It would be as tedious as impossible to detail all the manœuvres and tricks of the lower class of horse-dealers, and, therefore, it may be as well to sum up the list of their offences against common honesty by saying, that a very great proportion of them do not hesitate to put in practice any species of rascality, no matter of what description, in order to take in the unwary, and pluck a feather from the wing of that goose, the public, relying chiefly upon their own unblushing effrontery to preserve them from the magesterial fang, and upon their poverty to defend them from the chance of being sued at law.

At the same time that I make this declaration, I would remark that to every rule there are exceptions, and I should be sorry to imagine that every horse-dealer who is not rich enough to purchase the first-rate horses, must, *ipso facto*, be a rogue; but still the force of example, and the contaminating association with unscrupulous knaves, must go far to take off the sharp edge of honesty, and I would, therefore, instil into you the rule, that it is best, in purchasing a horse of a dealer, whom you know nothing of, to "close your ears carefully with cotton, and to open your eyes to their fullest extent."

[THE END.]

ON SHOEING.

OF PARING THE HOOF, THE ACCIDENTS RESULTING FROM THE UNSKILFUL PERFORMANCE OF THIS OPERATION; AND OF SHOEING GOOD FLAT AND CONVEX FEET.

[*Continued.*]

M. Bourgelat also calls in all the assistance of mechanics, in ofder to explain how a foot that does not wear out the shoe evenly ought to be shod, and he divides the under surface of the foot by a longitudinal axis, traverse axis, diagonal, &c. I am persuaded I shall sooner explain myself to the farrier's common sense, by saying to him, when a horse is brought you to be shod, examine the old shoe, and see what part is most worn out. If it is the outward branch, preserve the quarter on that side, and increase the thickness of the shoe at that part; you will by this means remedy the fault; besides, particular cases occur every day, which it is impossible to forsee, and which require the shoe to be differently shaped. As for instance, when the quarter or heel has been destroyed, the foot wounded or pricked, the sole compressed or burnt, &c. In such eases, as it is not in our power to lay down fixed rules, the operator, guided by the actual state of the foot, must give the shoe, or some of its parts, a shape adapted to the affected part, and qualified to assist its healing.

As to the half-moon shoe, semi-half-moon shoe, &c., we shall mention them in treating of those cases in which they are to be used; and we shall now briefly recapitulate the substance of this lecture, addressing ourselves to all farriers who are willing to understand us.

You whose office it is to shoe the valuable creature which is the subject of our inquiries, should abandon that blind and perverse custom, by which you destroy that essential part, the preservation of which is entrusted to your care; and, submitting your understandings to the light of reason and experience, should endeavor to obtain a knowledge of those principles on which the perfection of your art depends, and which alone can lead you to a sound and luminous practice.

Lay aside, in the first place, the mechanical custom of paring the foot to excess, of thinning the sole and frog, and destroying the binders, under the false idea of opening the heels, which, on the contrary, you by that means dispose to contract; of cutting away their hind part, which is the most solid point of rest that nature has provided for the foot. Recollect, in short, that you are only to take off, from this part, that portion of the old horn which would impair the solidity of the shoe. In the next place, you are to imitate, with the shoe, the concave form of the foot. Let this same shoe fit exactly the circumference of the wall, without compelling the latter, as you are accustomed to do, to fit the shape of the shoe. Beware of making the under part of the shoe convex, excepting in the case of a convex foot. Above all, avoid turning the branches of the shoe obliquely outwards, because this distortion pinches the quarters and heels, and finally crushes them. Reduce the thickness of the heels of the shoe; be persuaded, that when they are too thick they raise the frog too much above the ground, and that then the horse is in the same case as you would be if obliged to walk on tiptoe. You cannot but be sensible how much this last fault must contribute to ruin the legs. Lastly, never rasp the surface of the hoofs above the rivets.

By avoiding the method here delineated, you will at least avoid the grosser errors which are every day committed, and if you have sufficient courage to give yourselves up to the study necessary for acquiring the true principles of your art, public opinion will soon place you on a level with men who are enlightened, and therefore useful to society.

FOUNDERING.

The most severe and stubborn disease to which the horse's hoof is liable, and which is almost always fatal, unless subdued in its origin, is, beyond a doubt, that which is known under the name of foundering. It is to be considered as a fluxion, more or less inflammatory, which has its seat more particularly in the interior of the foot.

This disease manifests itself by the following symptoms, which may be divided into common and particular.

The former are pain and heat in the feet, especially at the coronet; fulness or plethora in the vessels of the legs, a strong pulsation in that part; a swelling in the sheath of the tendons, and also a symptomatic fever when the disease becomes serious; whence results dullness and a distaste for solid food; but the latter symptoms only appear when the pain and inflammation are increased to a very intense degree.

The particular symptoms appear in the step of the animal when walking, and in the position of the legs when standing still. If a horse, for instance, is foundered in his two fore-feet, the great pain he feels, in those parts, obliges him to throw back his weight of body upon his hinder extremities, in such a manner as to bring them forward very near to the centre of gravity, whilst the fore legs remain in an oblique direction, inclining from before backwards. In this position the loins of the animal are in a state of continual exertion, and if forced to walk he experiences great difficulty in moving, and his fore legs do not quit the ground till his hind ones are brought very far forward under his body, the whole weight of which they are obliged to sustain. This painful sensation of the body obliges the horse to bend the spine, and this forced action in the vertebræ of the loins persuades many farriers that the seat of the disease exists in the muscles of the back and loins, on which they apply remedies of all kinds, the effects of which, as may be imagined, are always useless, and often dangerous.

This treatment, erroneous in its principle and unsuccessful in its issue, determines the farrier to draw a consequence evidently false, by supposing that the disease has changed its place, and is fallen into the feet.

When the foundering is in the hind feet, the animal stands in a position directly opposite to that we have been describing. He carries his body forward, with his head low, and the anterior extremities under him; by which means the withers become lower than the croup; in short, the attitude of all the parts proves, that nature is engaged in easing the hind feet, by throwing the weight of the mass upon the fore feet. But as the hinder extremities are always particularly employed in projecting the body, it is easy to conceive how very painful this effort must be to the horse, since it is only with the fore legs that he is now able to effect it; and in fact, it is easy to perceive the state of constraint under which the horse labors, when he displaces one of his fore legs; he hesitates some time before he moves it, and he has hardly taken it up, before he speedily places it on the ground, and during this action the tremor and vacillation of the other fore leg, denotes the excess of weight which distresses it.

Foundering sometimes attacks all the four legs, and when that happens, the horse is unable to stand; he therefore is constantly laying down; and I have seen one that placed himself on his back, in order to find ease.

It is uncommon for this disease to attack one foot only, either before or behind. Some authors have multiplied the causes of this disease almost to infinity; we shall confine ourselves to the exposition of those only which experience appears to confirm every day.

The most dangerous cause of all is a suppression of the perspiration; this commonly occasions a great inflammation of the feet, the progress of which is exceedingly rapid; the superabundance of blood, its thickness, the vitiated disposition of the humors, may increase the intensity of the fluxion, and render its resolution more difficult.

Violent galloping, or too hard labor, may occasion foundering; it may also proceed from too much rest, and it is not uncommon to find a horse in this state, on his being brought out of a stable, where he has remained too long without exercise. It has further been observed, that any abundant evacuation, such as much bleeding, sometimes produces this disorder; it is also frequently owing to the use of food, too nourishing and too liberally bestowed, such as lucerne, sain-foin, clover, barley, beans, peas, vetches, &c.

Bad shoeing often produces the distemper we are treating of; the farriers, by scooping the sole to excess, occasion it to dry up, facilitate the contraction of the heels, and the shoe which they use being too narrow and concave at the top, completes the contraction of the whole circumference of the foot.

[THE END.]

Yacht Building.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 27.

We have carefully perused your able editorial on the "vexed" question; *it is to the point*, and may be the means after all of bringing us to terms. The Keyser's challenge is one of some *months* standing, and has appeared from time to time in our public journals without receiving any *attention*. We also noticed a challenge which made its appearance in print several times during the summer, of the skiff Emma, 15 feet long, to sail any boat of her length in the *world*, which was *not* accepted, although in both instances, the *Challenges* were made bona fide by a deposit. Seeing this, and knowing the New Yorkers claim to be *first* in yachting, we made bold to assert that *Philada.* was at the head of the list. Now, were we not justified my dear Clip. in that assertion. We trust so. For the skiff Emma, 15 feet long, and the yacht Keyser 44 feet long, has thus far been acknowledged to be the fastest boats of their length in the world—"New York *included*," at their pride and exalted notions have not yet lifted them beyond it. Thus we claimed the ascendency from 15 feet up to 44 feet at any rate, and shall continue to do so, unless, indeed, Centreboard's challenge for 30 *feet* boats is not accepted by us. We shall require a little indulgence that we may look about us; in the mean time we trust the public who are eagerly watching this controversy, will suspend judgement.—Of course Centreboard's polite *invitation* is not limited as to time. *We* gave *him* 4 months to consider his chances and it is but fair he reciprocates. We do not wish to be understood, however, that we mean to accept his challenge, yet, we *may*, if he gives us breathing time. New York will come down and yield us the palm for government work done in the navy yards, for we have *always*, without one solitary exception, beaten the Islanders in *naval* architecture, and as to *workmanship*, solitity of construction, beauty, and durability of finish, we "have 'em" there also, our *mechanics* are world renowned, and at the very top of the heap—who doubts it? You seem to think friend Clip. that "New-York built yachts have had a 'little' the advantage." We beg the liberty to correct you, during the summers of 1840 and 1841 yachting was at full tide here, and we had from 30 to 40 sail boats, ranging from 30 to 40 feet long, and not one of them was beaten during that time by a New York built boat. True, a North River sloop, called the Atlas, did beat one of our oyster boats, the Singe Cat, for a considerable amount; but it was not a *yacht* race. And it is also true that a simple "pocket-flap" canal boat, called the Caffaron—afterwards altered into a centre-board boat—of Philadelphia construction, did beat, on more than one occasion, the celebrated yacht Maria, and could beat any working vessel then afloat. The *Commodore* had this "old canaller" hauled out, and took her lines, for which privilege he paid handsomely—*and the Maria was altered*. Again, in 1849 and '50, open spray-board skiffs, ranging from 25 to 30 feet, were all the rage here. Several of them visited New York during the time, and always came home *cat bird*. The Yorkers "caved" to us then in *skiff* building, as they will have to now in yachting. 'Tis hard, friend Mortonville, to "kick against the pricks."

Yours truly, FLINTS.

Ethan Allen and Know Nothing.

Erroneous reports in regard to the origin of these celebrated horses having obtained circulation, we insert the following corrective from David Hill, Esq. the owner of Black Hawk, which we find in the Boston "Cultivator":—

Messrs. Editors—As certain errors have been published in a paper in Boston, and otherwise circulated, in regard to the sire of the trotting stallion Ethan Allen, and as inquiries are frequently addressed to me on that subject, I take this occasion to state, that Ethan Allen was begotten by Vermont Black Hawk, who has been kept in my charge for the last ten years.

I will also mention that the gelding called Know Nothing was got by Black Hawk. I have evidence in my possession which establishes the truth of these statements beyond a shadow of a doubt, and I challenge any investigation in regard to them. DAVID HILL.

Bridport, Vt., Nov. 4, 1854.

Salmon at Sacramento.

It is said that the salmon fishery at Sacramento, Cal., will be carried on very extensively this year. During a period of six weeks prior to the 20th ult., there had been salted by three fishing companies 4,000 salmon per week, averaging 25 pounds each, or 24,000 salmon, weighing 600,000 pounds, or 300 tons, worth, at the current price, $72,000. In addition to this, there are stated to be some six or eight smaller companies, many, if not all of which, besides their daily sales of fresh fish, salt what they do not dispose of.

Clipper Adelaide.

The new clipper ship, Adelaide, was launched on Wednesday, 22d ult., from Abram C. Bell's yard, foot of Stanton street, East River. The Adelaide is 1,800 tons burthen, 205 feet keel, 220 feet on deck, 42 feet beam, and 28 feet depth of hold. She is stoutly built, of first quality live oak, locust, and cedar top. She is to be attached immediately to Thomas Warble's Line of San Francisco Packets.

To Cigar Smokers.

In choosing your cigars, try their flavor on the palate of your nasal feature.

A box of good Havannas is a most delicious nosegay.

Reject all such as are ragged in outer appearance.

Above all, beware of purchasing a cigar that has lost its nose, the little twist at the taper end.

Avoid the soft, yielding ones, they have not a bellyful; there is no substance in them, they will not outlive above a dozen hearty puffs.

Meddle not with those which seem to have hard, stubby knots between their outer skins—there are stalks in them, which, if you be young in the craft, will impede your smoking.

Choose a neat, sound article, that is neither so hard as a stick, nor soft as the pith of a rush; but moderately firm, tight, and elastic, yielding a little to a moderate pressure, from the thumb, but stoutly resisting your attempts to flatten it.

The finer the leaf is in texture, the milder it will be found, generally speaking, to the palate.

PERHAM AGAIN IN THE FIELD.

THIRD MONSTER GIFT ENTERprise, in connection with the Exhibitions of his magnificent and immense Mirror of North and South America, the exhibitions of which commence on Monday evening, May 1st.

100,000 Tickets only, at $1 each will be sold. Each purchaser of a Ticket for the Admission of Four Persons to the Exhibition, presented with a numbered Certificate, entitling the holder to One Share in the following 100,000 Gifts:

A FARM, located in Harrison Township, Gloucester County, New Jersey, and within 15 miles of Philadelphia. It embraces over 100 acres of land, in a high state of cultivation, with Dwelling, Barns, and other necessary out-houses, in good repair. There is a large orchard of choice fruits. A fine water-power and good stone quarry are on the premises, the latter of which is the only one in the neighborhood, and on it the country in the immediate vicinity depend for public purposes. Title indisputable. Valued at	-	$16,000
(*Any information in regard to the Farm can be obtained of Belan Redfield, tenant on the premises.*)		
A Perpetual Loan, without security or interest,	-	5,000
" " " "		2,000
" " " "		1,000
2 " " " $500 *each*		1,000
10 " " " 100 "		1,000
The celebrated Trotting Mare "Lilly Dale," who can trot, in harness, a mile in 2:40—valued at	-	1,500
5 *Rosewood Pianos, valued at* $500 *each,*		2,500
5 " " " 300 "		1,500
(*A portion of the Pianos are T. Gilbert & Co's celebrated Æolians, Specimens to be seen at the store of Horace Waters, 333 Broadway, others of Hallet, Davis & Co's splendid instruments, to be seen at J. E. Gould's Piano and Music Store, 163 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.*)		
The splendid series of Paintings known as the "Mirror of New England and Canadian Scenery," and now realizing a handsome income by its Exhibitions in the East—valued at	-	22,000
3 *light and beautiful Carriages,* $225 *each,*	-	675
10 *Gold Watches,* $100 *each,*		1,000
40 " " 50 "		2,000
100 " *Pens and Cases,* 5 "		500
5000 " *Pencils,* 3 "		15,000
94,819 *pieces of choice, popular and fashionable Music, 25 cts. each,*	-	23,705
100,000 Gifts,	Valued at	$96,380

In order to ensure to all concerned a perfectly fair and satisfactory disposition of the above named Gifts, Mr. Perham proposes that the Shareholders shall meet together on Thursday evening, June 22d, 1854, (or sooner, if all the tickets are sold—due notice of which will be given,) at some suitable place hereafter to be designated, and appoint a Committee of Five Persons, who may dispose of the property in such manner as the Shareholders, in general meeting, shall direct; the Committee giving good and sufficient bonds, if required by the Shareholders, for the faithful performance of the duties required of them.

All orders for Tickets, by mail, should be addressed to JOSIAH PERHAM, Academy Hall, 663 Broadway, New York. If it should happen that all the Tickets are sold when the order is received, the money will be returned, at our expense for postage. Correspondents will please write distinctly their name, residence, County and State, to prevent errors.

OFFICES FOR SALE OF TICKETS.

ACADEMY HALL, 663 Broadway.
HOWE'S COUGH CANDY STORE, 166 Chatham street.
LOVEJOY'S, HOWARD'S, and MERCHANTS' Hotels.
CATTEL'S DRUG STORE, Fulton street, Brooklyn

MEDICAL DISPENSARY,

Established in 1832, *by Dr. George W. Bond, in Orchard street, New York,*

For the Cure of Venereal Disease in all its forms.

If you are unfortunate, and want to be cured and left in sound health, come to me; I am saving hundreds monthly. My father's reputation and my wonderful success will satisfy any person there is no humbug about this. Those that doubt, let them consult me for themselves, and if I don't do all I say I can, I will make them a present of $25 to go where they think they can do better. I use nothing that is injurious to the system, but use medicines that will strengthen a person, and leave them in sound health in the shortest possible time; and but one charge made in all cases, to make a perfect cure.

MY VEGETABLE STRENGTHENING BITTERS is a speedy and permanent cure for all weakness of the organs of generation, and for that terrible affliction, Nocturnal Seminal Emissions. It has not, in a single instance, failed to effect a radical cure, where it has been tried. It has no equal in the following complaints: Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Costiveness, Headache, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, Palpitation of the Heart, and for all diseases incident to Females—Fluor Albus or [illegible] and at the turn of life, they give new life and [illegible] to the whole system.

Office arranged so that persons never meet going in or out. I have private rooms for each person. Medicines carefully put up and sent to all parts of the United States, with advice and full directions. GEO. R. BOND, M.D.,

Son and Successor to Dr. George W. Bond.

Office corner of Orchard and Grand sts., over the shoe store, New York. Entrance, No. 65 Orchard street. Office open day and evening. Principal Depot for the sale of the Vegetable Strengthening Bitters, 77 Suffolk street, New York; and for sale at all drug stores throughout the city. Price $1 per bottle. oc14

MEDICAL BOOK GRATIS!

THE SILENT FRIEND, BY DR. T. U. PERRY, Physician and Surgeon, late of the Paris and London Hospitals, for the last six years at 116 West Broadway, opposite White street, where he may be confidentially consulted from 9 to 2, and from 6 to 9 daily—Sundays excepted. The Silent Friend explains the nature, consequences and treatment of all diseases of the generative organs, such as gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures of the urethra, gravel, epididimitis, syphilis, lues venerea, or secondary symptoms: seminal emissions, the effects of masturbation, or secret habits, fully explaining the causes of loss of memory, general debility, incapability for business or study, impotence, sterility, &c., and all the train of evils resulting from this vice to our youth of both sexes, with exposition of quack nostrums, cordials, apparatus, &c. Observations on Female Diseases, with particulars of Doctor Brown's Female Pills.

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